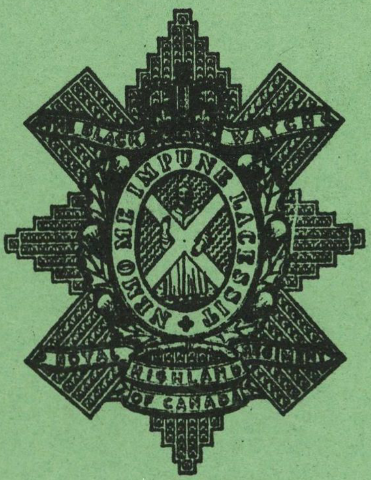
RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

DEPOT THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA


THE BLACK WATCH
NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT
ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT
OF CANADA

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

CANADA'S OLDEST HIGHLAND REGIMENT

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

AMDT NO.	DATE	PART 1 ORDER NUMBER	AMENDED BY	DATE

DEPOT

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

INTRODUCTION

This handbook is printed for your benefit so read and study it carefully. It is designed to provide you with helpful information which, if clearly understood, should make your stay at The Depot a a pleasant time.

The book is divided into three parts as follows:

PART 1 - GENERAL

This part will provide you with useful information which you will need on your arrival at The Depot and during your stay here.

PART 11 - REGIMENTAL HISTORY

This part contains notes on either the Black Watch Regimental History or Corps History, depending upon the Regiment or Corps to which you have been allocated. You are required to study this part in your own time and you will be tested on your knowledge of this subject at periodic intervals during your training.

PART 111 - TRAINING

This part of the handbook provides a place in which you can keep the various precis which you will be given from time to time to assist you during your training.

YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO HAVE THIS HAND BOOK DISPLAYED ON TOP OF YOUR BARRACK BOX FOR ALL COMMANDING OFFICER'S INSPECTIONS. LOOK AFTER IT AND KEEP IT NEAT AND CLEAN.

13 Mar 68

DEPOT

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

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PART 111 - TRAINING

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WELCOME

to the

DEPOT THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

As Commanding Officer of The Black Watch Depot, and on behalf of the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of The Depot Staff, I welcome you to the Regiment.

The history of The Black Watch goes back a long way, to the time that Companies were formed in Scotland to keep order in the Highlands in 1725. The Canadian Black Watch came into being over one hundred years ago, on 31 January 1862. Our Regiment is the senior Highland Regiment in the Canadian Army, although our history as a Regular Army Regiment is quite recent, dating back only to 1953.

Whether or not you have had previous military service is not important. What is important is that The Black Watch Regiment will be proud to count you as one of our members, provided you reach a high standard in all respects. It may be that you will become a potential officer, warrant officer, or non-commissioner officer; this will depend on your progress, ability, conduct, initiative, etc. In any event, however, you can certainly become a good Black Watch soldier, fully worthy of wearing the Red Hackle, which is one of our distinctive items of dress.

While you are here, we will instruct you in the things you must know to be an asset to the Service, and make a success of your Army Career. You will be instructed in the basic skills required of a highly trained infantryman; your physical condition will be improved, and you will be taught to obey orders promptly, willingly, and cheerfully.

While at The Depot you will have much less freedom than you were accustomed to in civilian life. You will be required to work long hours; you may sometimes get "down hearted"; you may sometimes wonder why you ever joined the Army. Always remember, however, that our sole aim here at The Depot is to change you from a civilian into a well trained and well disciplined soldier in the finest Regiment in one of the best Armies in the world.

The future of your Regiment belongs to you and others like you who are newcomers to The Black Watch.

I wish you good luck during your Depot training and hope that your stay with us will be a pleasant one.

B.E. Harper
Major
Commanding Officer

DEPOT

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

PART 1 - GENERAL

OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS YOU MUST KNOW

You must familiarize yourself with the names and appointments of the following officers, warrant officers, and senior NCOs of The Depot. You should be word perfect as to rank, names, initials and decorations.

Commanding Officer ____________________

Officer Commanding Training Wing ____________________

Adjutant ____________________

Training Officer ____________________

Regimental Sergeant Major ____________________

Sergeant Major, Training Wing ____________________

Chief Clerk ____________________

Squad Commander, Holding Squad and
NCO i/c Reception and Despatch (R&D) ____________________

As soon as you are posted to Training Wing, get to know the same information about your Squad Commander and NCOs.

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BASE GAGETOWN

1. You are now stationed in Base Gagetown, one of the finest and most modern military bases in the world. Roughly the area is egg-shaped, some twenty-six miles long (North to South) and twenty-two miles wide.

2. The barracks cover nine hundred acres of the total 275,000 acres and are located at the North end of the base, twelve miles from the City of Fredericton, N.B.

3. Across the Broad Road (New Brunswick Highway 7) opposite the base site is the married quarters area where two thousand homes of ultra-modern design provide servicemen and their families with as good accommodation as any organization could offer it's employees.

4. As you know, The Depot shares the base with other units. Some of the units in Base Gagetown are:

a. Royal Canadian Dragoons RCAC
b. Royal Canadian Horse Artillery RCHA
c. 1 Bn The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada
d. 2 Bn The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada
e. HQ 3 Cdn Inf Bde Gp
f. 3 Signal Squadron RC Sigs
g. 3 Bde Svc Bn
h. Base Gagetown Signal Troop RC Sigs
j. Base Gagetown MIR (RCAMC)
k. No. 9 Dental Clinic RCDC
m. 2 Fd Sqn RCE

5. While you are in Base Gagetown, you will be in close association with members of our two Battalions. This association has always been an extremely friendly one; don't you be the one to spoil it. "OLD SOLDIERS" will sometimes "kid" recruits; this is probably their right, earned by their length of service. Don't take offence; you will probably be an "OLD SOLDIER" yourself some day.

6. For your convenience, a diagram of The Black Watch lines is included as Annex "A" to this part of your handbook. These are known as "D" lines, or more properly, St Andrew's Barracks and Carleton Barracks, Canadian Forces Base Gagetown.

MAIL

7. Your address at The Depot is given below. Your Army address must include your number, name and initials, squad, unit and station.

Example:

SI Number Recruit Jones E R
Squad No 100
The Black Watch Depot
Carleton Barracks
Canadian Forces Base Gagetown
OROMOCTO, NB

8. The Black Watch Depot Unit Post Office is located in Building D-17.

9. From 1130-1230 daily Monday - Friday your squad barrack orderly will pick up incoming mail for the squad (except registered parcels and registered mail). All outgoing mail will be deposited in the mail box located in your barrack block, Registered parcels and Registered mail must be picked up at The Depot Post Office by the individual

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concerned between 0800 and 1630 hours.

10. The Depot Post Office will be opened daily for business from 0800 hours to 1630 hours.

11. Services provided by the Postal Orderly will include advice on postal matters and the sale of stamps and postal notes.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS

12. Pending further instructions from your officers and NCOs, you are hereby officially warned of the following regulations:

a. You may not leave the Barrack Block without permission. Permission is granted either by a leave (see para b. below and page 11 of this book) or by signing out in the Orderly Sergeant's office located at the main entrance. Signing out is permitted when a recruit does not intend to leave the area. You must be properly dressed when signing out. If you leave barracks without authority it becomes an offence under military law and you will be placed on trial because of it.

b. You are not confined to Base Gagetown. You will be told when you can leave the Base and will be given a printed leave by the Depot Orderly Sergeant, located just inside the main entrance to your Barrack Block. Even though you may be permitted to leave the Base, the Orderly Sergeant can refuse to allow you out of your quarters, or give you your leave if he is not satisfied with your dress. On NO occasion will you leave base without a leave form.

c. You are not permitted to have any alcoholic beverage in your possession in the base except in the Red Hackle Club and then only if you have a wet canteen pass. (See d. below).

d. You are not permitted to enter the Wet Canteen in the Red Hackle Club without a pass signifying that you are over 21 years of age. This pass will be issued to you as soon as possible while you are still in Reception and Despatch (R&D).

e. Gambling is strictly forbidden. You are not to enter into games of chance for money stakes.

f. Loaning money is prohibited whether or not there is profit involved.

g. Depot Routine Orders are published daily. Make it a habit to read them every day, and what is more important, obey them. It is an offence not to do so.

h. You will find Depot Standing Orders on the Order Board in your Barrack Block. You must read these orders; there you will find a great deal of information which will be of interest to you about the organization and operation of The Depot.

j. You will NOT have extra half soles put on your issue

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boots while you are at The Depot. Toe-caps ONLY may be obtained if you so desire.

13. I understand the above regulations and orders. I realize that disciplinary action may be taken against me if I do not obey them.

(Signature)

ARTICLES YOU MUST PURCHASE UPON ARRIVAL AT THE DEPOT

FROM DEPOT KIT SHOP:

Swim Trunks	-	1 pair
Shoe Trees	-	2 pairs
Coat Hangers	-	4
Spiffy	-	1
Ashtray	-	1 (should be only for smokers)
Locks Combination	-	2
Regimental Belt Buckle	-	1

FROM DRY CANTEEN:

Shining Rags	-	2
Tooth Paste	-	1 tube
Soap	-	1 bar
Safety Razor and Blades	-	1 set
Boot Polish	-	1 tin
White "IT"	-	1 bottle
Silvo or Brasso (Duraglit may be purchased if preferred)	-	1 can
Trouser Weights	-	1 pair
Lyons Black Marking Pencil	-	1
Soap Dish	-	1

NOTE: The total amount of money required for the purchase of the above necessities is approximately $17.00.

14. The method of squadding recruits is a simple one, and one which ensures fairness in the distribution of Black Watch recruits to both our First and Second Battalions. As recruits arrive at The Depot they are placed in a Holding Squad in Reception and Despatch (R&D); when a squad reaches the required number of recruits it is posted to Training Wing to start recruit training. Corps recruits may be either squadded separately, or integrated with Black Watch recruits in the squad.

15. If you are a Black Watch recruit and have had any dealings in writing with any member of either First or Second Battalion, and they have suggested that you ask for a posting to that particular battalion following your graduation, then bring this to the attention of the NCOs in R&D so that when you are squadded you will, if possible, be slated for posting to the battalion of your choice. (This applies mainly when both battalions are serving in Canada).

16. At the conclusion of training, Black Watch recruits will be posted to one of the Black Watch Battalions. When oneof our battalions is on NATO duty, recruits are normally posted to the "Home Battalion" only. Corps recruits are posted to their Corps School for special to Corps training.

BACK SQUADDING

17. It is the Commanding Officer's policy that back-squadding may take place at any time after the fifth week tests. Each five weeks of training is considered a "phase of training" and each phase is always followed by examinations; both oral and practical. If you fail either or both of these examinations you may be back-squadded for further training. Decisions regarding back-squadding are made only by the Officer Commanding Training Wing or the Commanding Officer.

18. If you miss a week or more of training for reasons such as being absent without leave, reporting sick frequently, admittance to hospital, or compassionate leave, you will likely be back-squadded in order to avoid the possibility of your missing any important aspects of training.

19. If you have a series of offences and punishments on your conduct sheet you may be back-squadded for several weeks, even though your training may have progressed satisfactorily. This is done to enable you to prove that you can overcome your difficulties in adapting yourself to military discipline.

20. Regardless of what the reasons for back-squadding may be, remember it is NOT A PUNISHMENT. It should give you a great deal of satisfaction to know that when you leave The Depot you will be well trained and able to take your place as a member of a highly skilled team, (The Rifle Section) or, if you are a Corps recruit, that you will be a credit to your Corps as a well trained and well disciplined soldier. If you have any ambition, this is your opportunity to learn your profession thoroughly.

UP-SQUADDING

21. If you have had several years former service in the Regular Army or the Militia you may be up-squadded. Whether or not this happens will depend on the recommendation of your Squad Commander, based on an excellent performance at The Depot and a previous good conduct sheet. The Squad Commanders also recommend how far each recruit concerned should be up-squadded. All recruits must do the first five weeks of training but those with former service could be up-squadded to the fifteenth week and thus finish recruit training in ten weeks. It is up to the individual to prove that he is capable and worthy of being up-squadded. Each case is decided on its own merits.

PREVIOUS QUALIFICATIONS AND TRADES PAY

22. While he is at the Personnel Selection Unit a recruit with former service who re-engaged within one year from the time of his release should be granted the trade qualification he was in receipt of at the time of his release; he is not normally required to requalify in his trades group.

23. A recruit with former service who re-engages after more than one year, but less than five years from the time of his release, will be provisionally granted the trade qualification he was in receipt of at the time of his release. (This is normally done at the Personnel Selection Unit where the recruit enrols).

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He is, however, required to re-qualify within ninety days after completion of recruit training, or forfeit the trade qualification and pay provisionally granted.

REGIMENTAL KIT SHOP

24. The Regimental Kit Shop, located on the second floor of Building D-17, stocks most items of regimental equipment and clothing not issued by the Quartermaster Stores. The shop is open every working day from 1400 hours to 1600 hours.

25. The obtaining of Kit and articles mentioned on page 5 are the only transactions with the Kit Shop that need be done under squad arrangements.

PERSONAL CLEANLINESS

26. Keeping clean should not be anything new to you, but now that you are in the Army the importance of cleanliness cannot be over-stressed.

27. Keep yourself and your clothing clean because perspiration, if allowed to remain and dry on the surface or in the clothing, is irritating, unhealthy and produces an offensive smell.

28. Try to remember the rules of personal hygiene and obey any orders and instructions which may be issued to you, even though they may appear tiresome and unnecessary. Their purpose is to help you keep healthy and protect you against disease.

29. Washrooms, shower rooms, laundry rooms and miscellaneous equipment have been provided for your convenience; use them and use them often. Remember - DIRT BREEDS GERMS AND GERMS SPREAD DISEASE. Use a bit of common sense and don't be caught at any time in a situation where you have four shirts in the wash and only one to wear.

30. Dirty socks are the main reason for sore feet; keep your socks clean and change them frequently.

31. You may send all your uniforms, except your bush uniforms, out for dry cleaning, but remember two points: you must always have your best uniform available for Commanding Officer's parades and you must never send your kilt out for cleaning unless you have permission from your Squad Commander or Squad Sergeant to do so.

32. a. Bush uniforms may be sent out for dry cleaning ONLY if they are marked or stained to such an extent that dry cleaning is warranted, and then ONLY if the permission of your Squad Commander has been obtained to have the uniforms dry cleaned. In all other cases, bush uniforms will be washed, starched and pressed

b. You must do all your own laundry while you are a recruit at The Depot; this includes shirts, socks, underwear, handkerchiefs, etc. You will be shown the correct method of washing and ironing items by your Squad NCOs. With regard to shirts, khaki, on certain occasions, such as the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding, you may be required to send one or more shirts to a civilian laundry for washing and starching; you will be told when this is to be done. At all other times, you MUST wash and iron your own shirts "by hand". Again this is part of your Fundamental Training.

c. Dirty clothing will not be kept in the proximity of clean clothing. All dirty clothing will be kept in the dirty clothes basket located on your locker door.

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You will find that it will be much easier for you to maintain your personal clothing if you ensure that it is washed and cleaned at regular intervals, i.e., as soon as it becomes dirty or soiled.

CLEANLINESS OF QUARTERS

33. You will be expected to keep your quarters clean and tidy at all times. This is both a personal responsibility and a section/squad responsibility and comes under the Army term "Interior Economy". You can help keep your quarters clean by using ashtrays, garbage cans, and waste baskets -- not the floor. Our quarters standard is very high; you must do your best to keep it that way.

34. One of the most important subjects taught in Fundamental Training is how to care for your kit and clothing. In order for the Depot Inspecting Officers to inspect your kit, it must be laid out properly; at the end of this part of your Handbook, as Annex "C", you will find pictures showing the daily kit layout. Your kit must be laid out like this for the daily inspection of quarters and for the Commanding Officer's weekly inspection.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRS

35. Boot and shoe repairs can be obtained through Ordnance; repairs take up to two weeks from the time they are requested. You must not have any more than the authorized number or kind of soles and heels on your boots or shoes. You may send your boots and shoes to civilian shoe makers if you prefer, rather than to Ordnance, as long as the work done by such shoe makers is satisfactory to The Depot.

36. Army issue boots, in most cases, have composition soles and heels. These will NOT be altered in any way following their issue except that toe caps may be obtained if the recruit so wishes. At no time will recruits have leather soles and/or heels put on their boots over composition soles and heels unless new half soles or heels are required to replace worn ones and this action has been approved by the Officer Commanding Training Wing. Normally, composition half soles and heels will be used to replace like items when repairs are necessary.

SECURITY OF PERSONAL KIT

37. The following orders govern the security of personnel kit:

a. Kit will be defined to mean any item of personal property or Army issue clothing, bedding, arms, and equipment.

b. Any instances of loss by neglect of issue kit will be dealt with as an offence under military law.

c. Any evidence of theft from a comrade will be fully investigated by the Officer Commanding Training Wing or the Adjutant and a charge of theft laid if warranted. This is a serious offence; thieves will be severely punished if found guilty.

d. Each man is personally responsible for safeguarding, to the best of his ability, his own personal property and issue kit; each man will provide himself with a lock for his barrack box, and locker.

e. Loss of personal property and Army issue kit will be reported as soon as practicable as follows:

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(1) To the Squad Commander, by recruits in Training Wing.

(2) To the NCO in charge of R&D; by recruits in Holding Squad(s).

(3) After duty immediately to the duty Barrack NCO so investigation can commence.

38. Before proceeding on leave, and before going on Sick Parade, you must take special security precautions. Ask your Squad Sergeant or Section Commander for advice in this regard.

39. All your kit should have been marked with your SI Number while you were in R&D. If it wasn't, inform your Squad Sergeant and arrangements will be made for you to mark it; don't mark anything until you are told where and how. If your clothes and equipment are marked they are more easily traced if lost or stolen. An instruction as to where and how your kit should be marked is attached as Annex "D" to this part of the handbook.

40. If you are provided with a locker of your own you must get a padlock for the locker door; this will make it easier for you to look after the security of your kit. If you lose your key or forget the combination do NOT pry open or break in the door but report the problem to the Barrack NCO or one of the duty NCOs. Remember, if you damage the locker door needlessly you may have to pay for the repairs as well as being charged under Military Law.

SICK PARADE

41. Sick Parade provides the opportunity for a soldier who is sick to receive medical attention. Any man appearing on Sick Parage who is not genuinely sick, or has not been ordered to appear, is guilty of malingering -- commonly called "swinging the lead". This is an offence in the Army. It not only interferes with the recruit's training but lets the "Squad Team" down.

Recruits who abuse the purpose of Sick Parade will be charged with malingering and if they keep on going on Sick Parade without just cause will be back-squadded.

42. The Depot Sick Parade will fall in daily, at the time laid down, by the Duty NCOs Room where it will be inspected by the Depot Orderly Corporal. Any man appearing after the stated time will not be allowed to attend Sick Parade unless emergency treatment is required.

43. Living in soldiers or recruits on Sick Parade will attend Staff Parade that same day and on every day during which they are on "Light" or "Excused" duty. They will also be confined to barracks for the same days.

44. Sixk Leave recommended by the Medical Officer may be granted by the Commanding Officer if the recruit is not capable of doing any kind of duty and provided the recruit can produce a return ticket to his destination. It must be clearly understood that the Medical Officer only recommends Sick Leave; it can only be granted by the Commanding Officer.

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45. If Dental treatment is necessary, you must first report on Sick Parade. Most dental work required should have been completed when you were in R&D so unless it is emergency it is suggested that treatment should be deferred until you go to the battalion.

BARRACK DAMAGES

46. You are hereby warned that you, or all the men in your room or squad and, if necessary, all the recruits of The Depot, may be required to pay the cost of repair or replacement, either by cash payment or by administrative deduction, for any loss or damage to any building or furniture occupied or used by recruits.

47. For the next few months, while you are with the Depot, remember that your barrack is your home. We don't think that you were in the habit of making holes in the walls of your home, or breaking sinks, windows, or toilet bowls, or damaging the furniture so why do it here? Remember also that the barrack block you are living in must be used for a long time. Help preserve its life by being careful and taking good care of it.

48. Any wilful or accidental damage to your barrack block or contents must be reported to your Squad Commander, or Sergeant, or one of the Duty NCOs as soon as possible. All damage will be discovered sooner or later; by reporting it immediately the cost of repair or replacement may be lessened.

DAILY ROUTINE

49. "Daily Routine" simply means an organized and systematic way of carrying out your various duties from the time you get up in the morning until you go to bed at night.

50. Make yourself familiar with the time of Reveille, Defaulters Parades, Meal Parades, etc. You will find these published in Depot Routine Orders under the heading "Routine". Allocate a certain amount of time for each job you have to do in the morning before your training day starts; eventually everything will become automatic to you and you will find yourself far ahead of the recruit who has not seen fit to work out a Daily Routine for himself.

TAILORING FACILITIES

51. For your convenience, tailoring facilities are available in Bldg D-13. If you require these services, inform one of your NCOs and they will make the necessary arrangements through the Quartermaster Sergeant for the tailoring work required to be done.

52. Civilian clothing will not be taken to the Tailor Shop. Minor repairs such as sewing on buttons, patching small holes in underwear, etc, is a personal task and not one for the tailoress.

53. Any alterations required to new uniforms in order to make them fit properly will be done by the Tailor Shop at no cost to you. Any other repairs that are required must be paid for by the individual concerned.

BARBER FACILITIES

54. Barbers are available in your barrack block several nights a week. Each squad has its own particular night and time for haircuts; make sure that you check with your NCOs to find out when these are. If, for any reason, you happen to miss getting a haircut when the rest of your squad is getting theirs, go to the battalion barber shop which is located within a short walking distance of your barrack block, (See Annex "A"). The hours of business

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for the battalion barber shop are as follows:

Monday through Friday - 0800 hrs to 1630 hrs

55. There is also a barber shop in the Oromocto Shopping Centre, which is located within walking distance of the camp

56. Your hair is to be not longer than one inch on top and tapered to a clean shaved neck. No side burns or shaved heads will be permitted.

57. ANNUAL LEAVE shall not be granted following enrolment until the completion of six months paid service, or the completion of training, whichever is longer.

58. SHORT LEAVE 2230 HOURS will be granted to all recruits not eligible for one of the more extended passes listed below. 2230 hour short leaves do not include permission to wear civilian clothes before the 11th week of training.

59. SHORT LEAVE 0200 HOURS will be authorized for recruits by the Officer Commanding Training Wing as a reward for good progress in training. 0200 hour Short Leaves do not include the wearing of civilian clothes before the 11th week of training.

60. WEEK-END SHORT LEAVE will be authorized for recruits at the discretion of the Officer Commanding Training Wing or the Adjutant, as applicable. These passes include permission to wear civilian clothing. When you return to barracks you must turn in the pass to the Depot Orderly Sergeant or Corporal.

61. PERMANENT LEAVE FORMS will NOT be issued to recruits undergoing training.

62. MARRIAGE LEAVE will not be granted to recruits whilst they are at The Depot.

DRESS WHILE ON SHORT LEAVE

63. It is emphasized that before you pick up your leave form from the Depot Orderly Sergeant, you must be ready to pass inspection. He has the right, in fact, the duty, to refuse to give you your leave until he is satisfied that your dress is satisfactory in all respects.

SAVINGS PLAN

64. The Bank of Nova Scotia and Toronto Dominion Bank, among others, offers you a convenient savings plan which is both practical and profitable. You have your choice of six goals, which are listed in paragraph 70.

65. The plan not only provides you with a cash bonus, but also covers you with life insurance while the plan is in effect. The amount of life insurance you get is the full amount of your contract, providing your account is in good standing.

66. Savings account payments may be made in person, or by mail, to the bank or, if you wish, you may have the payments charged to your pay account so they will be deducted by The Paymaster and credited to your bank account.

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67. The usual contract requires you to make 50 payments, no more and no less. If you die before the 50 payments have been completed this is what happens:

For example: You have signed a contract to save $1500 and you have made 15 payments of $30.00 each. Your next of kin or estate would receive settlement as follows:

a.	Total deposits (15 X $30)	- $ 450.00
b.	Insurance - full amount of the contract	- $1500.00
c.	Cash bonus	- $ 3.94
	Total Amount	$1953.94

68. What are the six savings goals and the 50 monthly payments? What are the cash bonuses:

Savings Goal	Monthly Payment	Cash Bonus
$ 100.00	$ 2.00	$ 3.00
$ 250.00	$ 5.00	$ 7.78
$ 500.00	$ 10.00	$ 15.57
$ 750.00	$ 15.00	$ 23.35
$1000.00	$ 20.00	$ 31.14
$1500.00	$ 30.00	$ 46.71

DEPORTMENT AND DRESS

69. The standard of deportment and dress required by the Black Watch Regimental Depot is very high. When you leave The Depot you are an advertisement of our efficiency. We prize ourselves on being efficient and we won't let you be a poor advertisement. Since World War 1, Canadian forces have become known all over the world not only for their combat ability but also for their appearance and conduct, so let's work hard at maintaining this high standard that has been set by men just like you. Why settle for second best when with a little more effort you can be the best?

70. For convenience, there are a number of full length mirrors in your barrack block; use them. Unless you can truthfully say to yourself "I am neatly and properly dressed" do not leave the building. Don't let your Squad, The Depot, and your Regiment down.

WALKING OUT UNIFORMS

71. The various items of uniform worn in the Army are referred to as "Orders of Dress". The Orders of Dress worn by recruits at the Depot are listed below:

	BLACK WATCH	OTHER REGIMENTS AND CORPS
No 5A **Summer Service Dress**	Blue Bonnet & Hackle Tropical Worsted Jacket Kilt Khaki Shirt & Tie Hair Sporran Diced Hosetops	Caps Service Blue Worsted - Barathea Tropical Worsted Jacket & Trousers Khaki Shirt & Tie Shoes Leather Black

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	Garter Flashes Shoes Leather Black Long Spats Cloth Waist Belt Medal Ribbons	Socks Men Nylon Black Cloth Waist Belt Medal Ribbons Corps Lanyard
No 5B Summer Service Undress	Blue Bonnet & Hackle Tropical Worsted Jacket Kilt Khaki Shirt & Tie Leather Sporran Khaki Hose Garter Flashes Shoes Leather Black Cloth Waist Belt Medal Ribbons	Not applicable to Corps personnel
No 6A Parade Order	Blue Bonnet & Hackle Battledress Blouse Kilt Khaki Shirt & Tie Hair Sporran Diced Hosetops Garter Flashes Long Spats Shoes Leather Black Web Waist Belt (37 Pattern) Medal Ribbons	Caps Service Blue Worsted - Barathea Battledress Khaki Shirt & Tie Boots Leather Black Puttees Web Waist Belt (37 Pattern) Medal Ribbons Corps Lanyard
No 6C Barrack Order	Balmoral & Hackle Battledress Blouse Khaki Shirt & Tie Kilt Leather Sporran Khaki Hose Garter Flashes Shoes Leather Black Web Waist Belt (37 Pattern) Medal Ribbons	Caps Field Khaki Wool filled Serge Battledress Khaki Shirt & Tie Shoes Leather Black Web Waist Belt (37 Pattern) Medal Ribbons

Corps recruits before presentation of Caps Service Blue and Corps Lanyard, and Black Watch recruits before presentation of Highland Kit, will wear the following Orders of Dress:

	BLACK WATCH	OTHER REGIMENTS AND CORPS
No 6D Field Order Winter (Walking Out Order-Recruits)	Balmoral & Hackle Battledress Khaki Shirt & Tie Boots Leather, Black Puttees Web Waist Belt (37 Pattern) Medal Ribbons	Caps Field Khaki Wool Filled Serge Battledress Khaki Shirt & Tie Boots Leather Black Puttees Web Waist Belt (37 Pattern) Medal Ribbons
No 7C	Balmoral & Hackle	Caps Field Service OD

.../14

Field Order Summer (Walking Out Order - Recruits)	Jacket & Trousers (Field Summer) Armlet Boots Leather Black Puttees Web Waist Belt (37 Pattern)	No 7 Jacket & Trousers (Field Summer) Armlet Boots Leather Black Puttees Web Waist Belt (37 Pattern)

72. As soon as you have been issued with your uniforms you must select one of each article required for "Best Dress". (These will comprise your walking out uniform and will be worn only for walking out, special parades, or when ordered by your Squad Commander). If one of your uniforms is "tailored" you will keep this one for "Best".

73. Black Watch recruits, after they receive their Highland Kit, will continue to wear all articles of "Best Dress" (except trousers) with their Highland uniform. In summer, all recruits are issued with one walking out "bush" uniform for "Best Dress" by all Corps recruits, and by Black Watch recruits until such time as they are presented with their Highland Kit.

74. It is suggested that you have your tropical worsted jacket and trousers (Corps personnel only) waterproofed; this greatly improves the appearance of the item and makes it easier to press.

75. The instructions on dress in the last three paragraphs are MOST IMPORTANT. If followed, they will save you time and money and will result in your being always well turned out. Under no circumstances will your "Best Dress" be worn for training.

IF YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS, ASK ONE OF YOUR INSTRUCTORS TO EXPLAIN THEM TO YOU

76. Provided you pass your tests, and also providing your Squad Commander recommends that you progress with your squad to the third phase of training, you will be issued with Highland Uniform or Corps Headdress and Lanyard, as applicable, following the 10th week tests. These will be presented on parade. Upon receipt of Highland Uniform, Black Watch recruits may walk out in either 5A, 5B, 6A or 6C.

77. You must know these various Orders of Dress and be able to wear them properly before you will be allowed to walk out of the base.

78. When recruits at The Black Watch Depot have successfully completed their second phase of training, i.e., their tenth week tests, they may be permitted to wear civilian clothes during their final training phase when walking out. The wearing of civilian clothes will be governed by the following policy:

a. Recruits will be instructed by their Cadres as to the proper way of wearing civilian dress.

b. Recruits will continue to be inspected by the Orderly Sergeant prior to leaving their barrack block to walk out in order to ensure their civilian dress meets the required high standard.

c. Civilian dress will be limited to the following:

(1) White shirt and tie (regimental or otherwise):

(2) Regimental blazer (with other ranks' crest) and grey flannel trousers:

(3) Two-piece suit:

(4) Conservative-pattern sports jacket and slacks, with sports shirt open or closed neck depending on the style:

(5) Black or brown shoes; sox.

(6) Cardigan sweaters, car coats, and zipper type jacket may be worn.

d. "T" shirts, "T" shirt type sweater, sports crested windbreakers, jeans, leather jackets (motorcycle type) and high boots will not be worn.

e. Frequent checks will be made by the Squad Cadres to ensure that the civilian clothing of recruits in their squads in their third phase of training is kept in good condition. Civilian shirts will be sent out for laundering, and suits, trousers, jackets, and blazers will be sent out for dry cleaning and pressing as often as necessary.

79. While at The Depot you will be taught how to wear field dress; lessons will commence in R&D and will continue during your stay in Training Wing. As Annex "B" to this part of the Handbook you will find a description of various forms of field dress; the sooner you familiarize yourself with these the better.

RECREATION AND SPORTS

80. Recreational facilities in Base Gagetown are probably the best of any military establishment in Canada.

81. In your Barrack Block you have TV, library, and games room which are available every evening until 2300 hours. These rooms are referred to as the Recruits' Lounge. They are looked after by a Senior NCO and a Committee consisting of one member from each squad. The lounge is your "living room away from home" and should be treated with the same respect that you would treat your own. When using the lounge you should have consideration for other people, ensuring that you are dressed suitably and behave in such a manner so as not to annoy others using the lounge.

82. Wet and Dry Canteen facilities are available every evening for your convenience. Check with your Squad NCOS for the location and timings. Recruits must be 21 years of age or over before authority will be granted to make use of Wet Canteen privileges. You must have a Canteen Pass to use the Wet Canteen.

83. At the main entrance of the Base Site there is a Base Theatre showing several different shows weekly. Shows for the coming month are posted on the Notice Board in your Barrack Block.

84. There is a Depot "Small Bore Shooting Club" which shoots with .22 calibre pistols and rifles; you can join this by making arrangements through your Squad Commander. Other seasonal sports that you will participate in are: swimming, volleyball, soccer, softball, judo, etc. Inter-squad competitions are held at intervals during the year.

.../16

85. The Base Recreation Centre contains an olympic style swimming pool, bowling alleys, and a gymnasium; apart from the sports periods allocated by your time-table, you may also use the Recreation Centre certain evenings and on week-ends. The hours during which you can use the Recreation Centre are posted on the notice board in your barrack block. Possession of a swimming badge, available at the Recreation Centre at a cost of one dollar per year is required for use of the pool after duty hours.

86. The Recreation Centre contains a Snack Bar, where a light lunch may be obtained at a very reasonable cost.

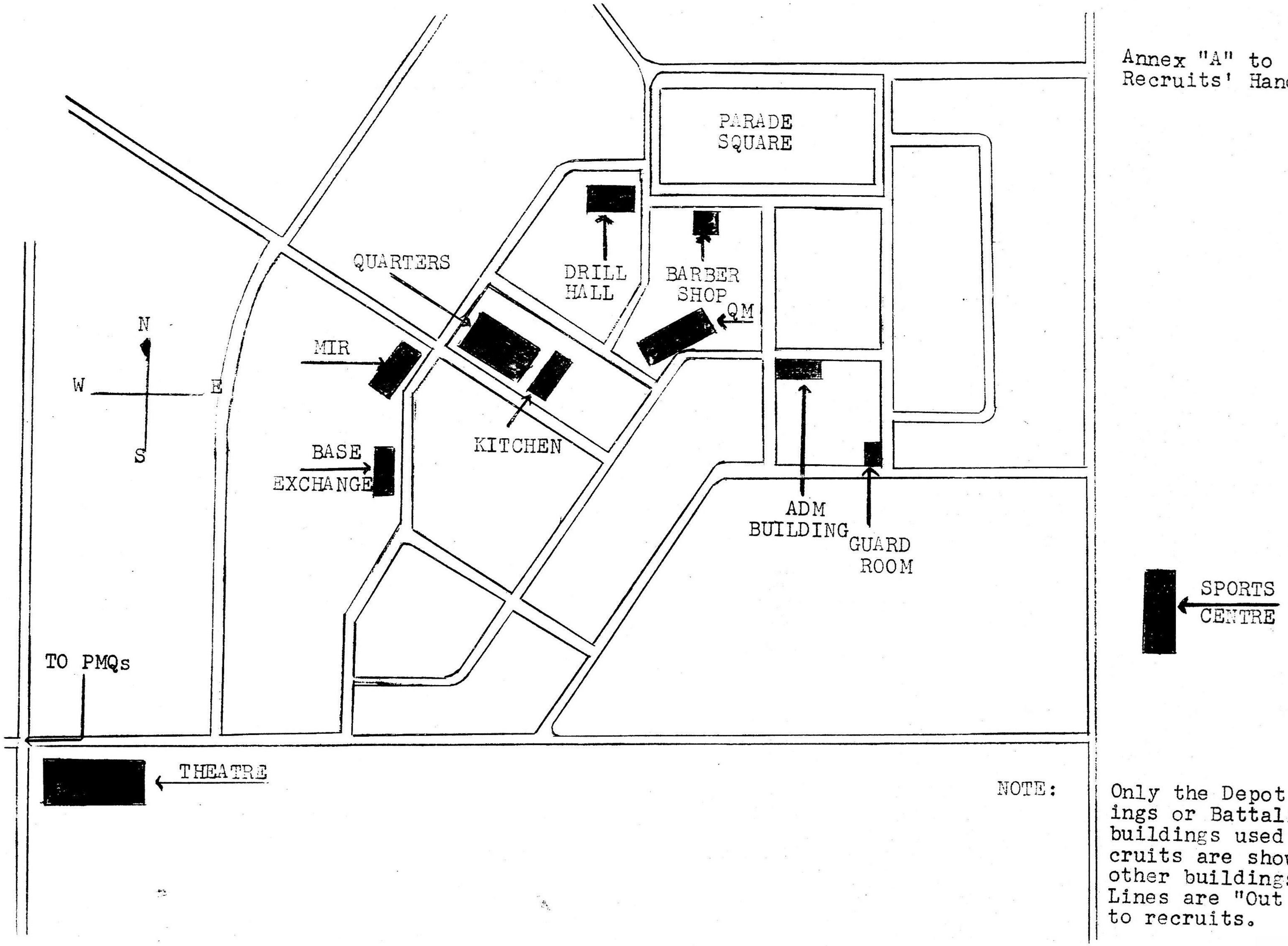
THE WEARING OF SHORTS

87. When wearing a kilt in a Highland Regiment, it is customary to wear nothing under it. We do not insist upon this, but we do insist that if shorts are worn under the kilt, they must be of the "jockey" type and not the issue type. "Jockey" type shorts may be purchased from the Regimental Kit Shop.

ARMY SONGS

88. At Annex "E" you will find the words of several songs which you should learn so you can get "into the swing" during marches and social evenings. Why not get a talented singer to lead you and learn these songs? In every squad you can find some talent, so get together on these.

Annex "A" to
Recruits' Handbook


PARADE SQUARE
DRILL HALL
BARBER SHOP
QM
QUARTERS
MIR
KITCHEN
BASE EXCHANGE
ADM BUILDING
GUARD ROOM
SPORTS CENTRE
N
W
E
S
TO PMQs
THEATRE

NOTE: Only the Depot buildings or Battalion buildings used by recruits are shown. All other buildings in the Lines are "Out of Bounds" to recruits.

Annex "B to
Recruit's Handbook

FIELD DRESS

The following information has been extracted from our Depot Standing Orders. You must learn each of the following Orders of Field Dress and be prepared to turn out properly with little or no warning.

1. BATTLE ORDER shall consist of the following articles worn or packed as shown:

a. Steel helmet
b. Waist belt
c. Shoulder straps left and right: The strap running from the left buckle on the waist belt over the right shoulder will contain the loop, through which the opposite strap passes. The portion sewn on to form the loop will face outwards.
d. Basic Pouches - The left pouch will contain 3 magazines FN. The right pouch will remain empty unless otherwise ordered. Frames for squaring will not be used.
e. Water Bottle - Worn on the right side (filled).
f. Mess tins and carrier - Will be worn on the left side and will contain the knife, fork and spoon, packed or wrapped to prevent rattle.
g. Bayonet - On the left side behind the mess tin and in front of the left shoulder strap buckle.
h. Poncho - Rolled into a cylinder 10 inches in length, ensuring that the white manufacturers label is on the inside and that the ends are neat and even. It will be fastened to the waist belt, between the mess tins and the respirator, with both the securing straps (narrow straps from large pack). The seam, or fold, where the poncho ends will be underneath. The straps will be passed around the belt and poncho, so that the buckle remains on top and the open end points towards the inside of the belt. The running end of the strap will be rolled neatly. The two buckles will be even with one another.

NOTE: When marching order is ordered, the poncho will be carried in the small pack (See para 3d).

j. Respirator - Will be secured to the belt between the poncho and the right basic pouch. The flap cover will be to the front. The shoulder strap will be inside.
k. Shoulder Straps - Pack left and right (L straps) will be attached to the small pack and adjusted to fit. The open end of the buckles will be upwards, (towards the hook).
m. Small Pack - Will be worn on the back and adjusted in such a manner that it does not hang below the level of the shoulders. It will contain:

Towels, hand	1
Socks, GS, prs	1
Sweater, high neck	1
Caps, Comforter	1
Shorts, underwear	1
Shirts, underwear	1
Boot laces, prs	1
Brushes, boot	1
Polish, boot	1

.../2

k. Small Pack (Continued)

Bar of soap	1
Brushes, polishing	1
Sewing Kit (Housewife)	1

Holdall containing:

Razor
Shaving brush (if used)
Tooth brush
Tooth paste
Shaving cream (if used)

2. FIGHTING ORDER shall consist of Battle Order **less** the small pack.

3. MARCHING ORDER shall consist of Battle Order with the large pack worn as prescribed hereunder:

a. Mess tins and carrier complete suspended from top centre of large pack.
b. Bayonet - Under the small pack.
c. Small Pack - Suspended on the left side.
d. Poncho - Folded the width of the small pack and placed inside with 1 inch showing below the flap (top).
e. Large Pack - Will be worn on the back, adjusted so that the top does not hang below the level of the shoulder and should be as high as possible consistent with comfort.
It shall contain:

Greatcoat	1	Battledress, complete	1
Shirts, OD	1	Towels, hand	1
Shorts, underwear	1	Shoes, gym, prs	1
Shirts, underwear	1		

f. Securing straps (narrow) - Will be passed through the loops provided on the bottom of the large pack. The strap running from the bottom left to the top right will be under the one running from the bottom right to the top left of the pack. The buckles will be between the loop and inner side of the pack with the solid or closed side nearest to the loop.
g. Shoulder straps pack - left and right - (L Straps) - will be attached as in battle order except that the bottom or narrow end will be attached to the buckle on the securing straps. The running end will be looped around to enter the securing strap buckle from the closed side.
h. The ends of the shoulder straps, carrying the haversack and water bottle, will be secured in the following manner:

> Pass the running end of the strap through the top of the buckle in the normal manner, then over the top of the bottom (open) end and insert it underneath the buckle in an upward direction, thus forming a loop. Adjust the haversack and water bottles to their correct position. Roll the remaining end of the strap tightly, at the same time reducing the size of the loop. Ensure that the flat side of the loop is against the buckle, tighten securely by pulling on the upper portion of the strap.

NOTE: All loose ends of the straps on the packs will be tucked in so that they do not show.

.../3

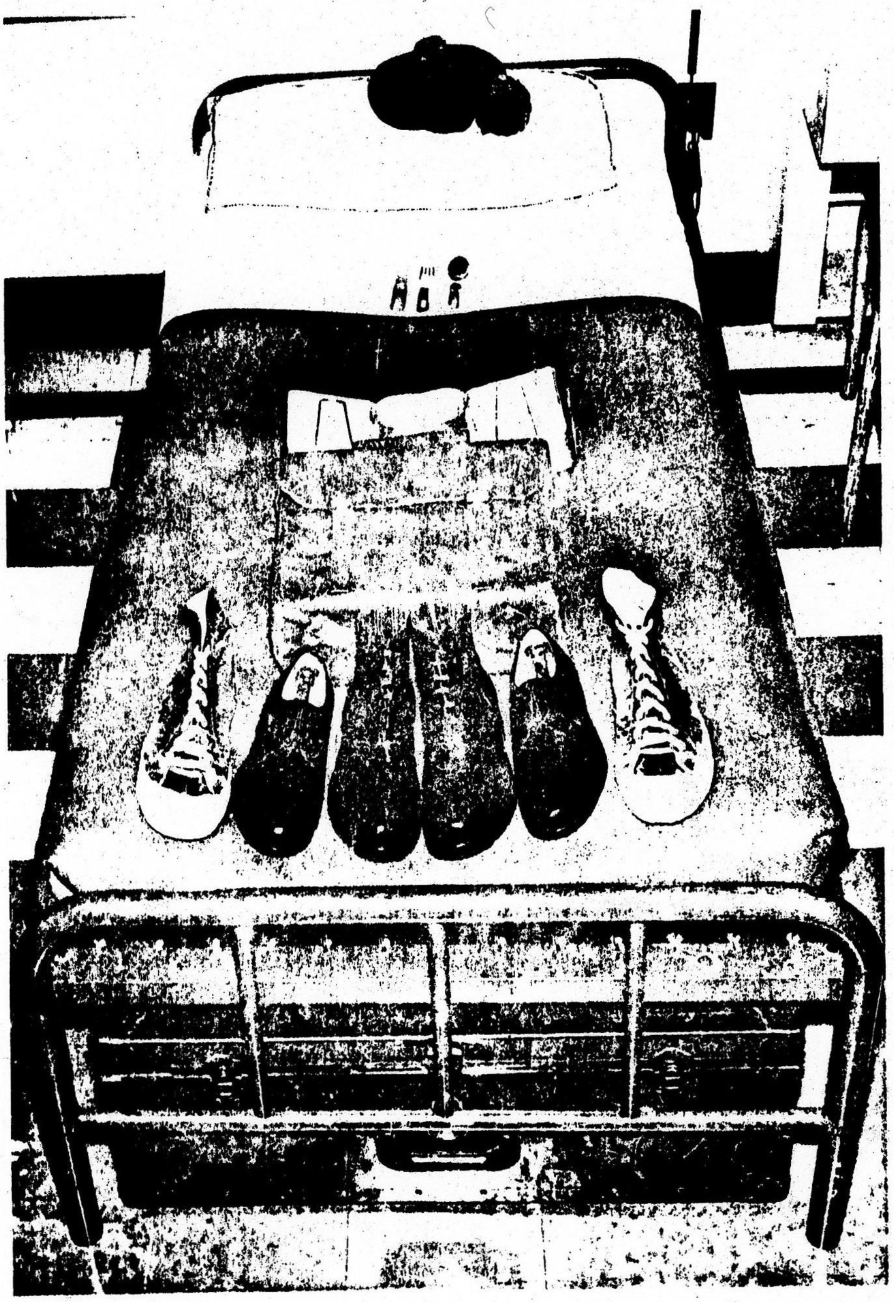
4. FOOTWEAR - Boots and puttees will be worn for all phases of training except during winter when "boots mukluk" will be worn for ranges and fieldwork. Overshoes may be worn for ranges and fieldwork during wet seasons if "boots mukluk" are not in wear and under no other circumstances unless authorized by the Commanding Officer.

Annex "C"
to Recruits Handbook

THE BLACK WATCH KIT LAYOUT

FOR DAILY AND COMMANDING OFFICERS INSPECTION

Plate 1



The following articles of kit will be laid out on the bed starting from the foot upwards.

Boots Ankle	1 pr	Shoes Leather Black	1 pr
Shoes Canvas	1 pr	Field Pack Large	1
Mess Tins	1	Canteen Cup	1
Magazines FNC1	3	Charger Magazine FNC1	1
Knife, Fork & Spoon	1	Blue Bonnet or Cap Service	1

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 1

1. The barrack box will be at the foot of the bed. It will be locked with the lock facing the foot.

2. The bottom blanket fold will be enveloped and at 45°.

3. The blankets and sheets will be stretched taut with no wrinkles.

4. The length of sheet showing at the top will be one bayonet length.

5. The length of the sheet fold down will be one bayonet length.

6. The pillow slip will be wrapped tight to the pillow, with no wrinkle and the open end facing the window.

7. The blue bonnet will have the hackle in it and be positioned in the centre of the pillow. The hackle will face a 135° angle as you look at it from the foot. The other type headress (forge cap) will be shown on bed if no bonnet.

8. The charger will be attached to the centre rifle magazine. The magazine platform shoulder to face the left.

9. Knife, fork and spoon will be in line with the bottom sheet. The knife will have the clasp up. The fork and spoon will face up. Starting from the left the order will be knife, fork and spoon.

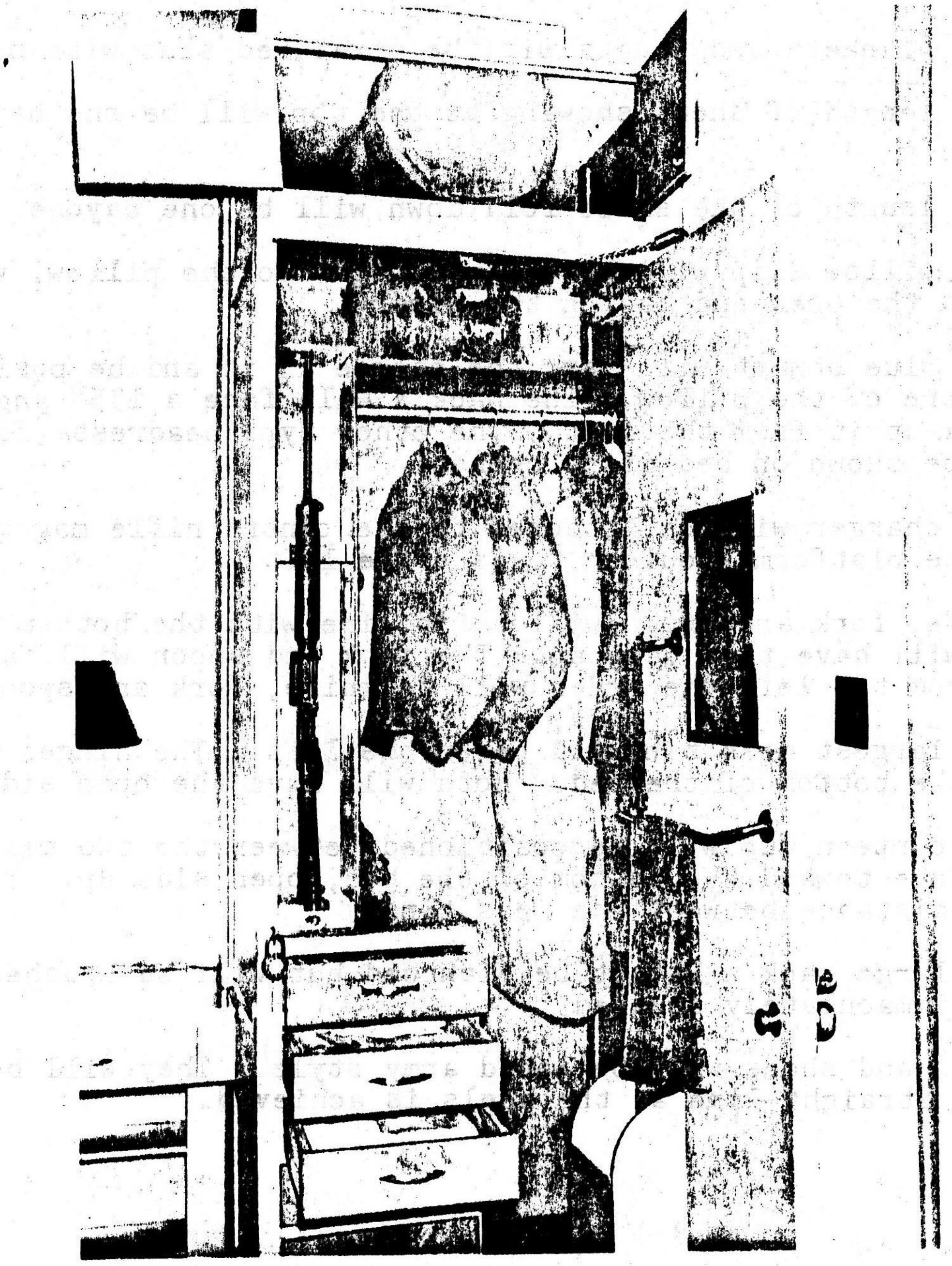
10. The largest mess tin will be on the left. The hinges will be toward the bottom of the bed. Both will have the open side up.

11. The canteen cup will be positioned between the two mess tins with the hinge toward the bottom of the bed, open side up. The cup centre distance between the mess tins.

12. The large pack will not be blancoed but will be brushed clean. It will be immaculately squared.

13. Boots and shoes will be laced army style. They will be slightly spaced so a straight line at the heels is achieved.

Plate 2 One Man Occupying Locker



The following articles of kit will be out for inspection.

Kit Bag	1	Fighting Order	1
Rifle FNC1	1	Helmet	1
Civilian Jacket		Great Coat	1
Raincoat Gabardine	1	Jacket FSOD	1 or 2
Tropical Worsted Jacket	1 or 2	Blouse Battle-dress	1 or 2
Sporran Leather	1	Sporran Dress Highland	1
Towel Hand	1	Necktie	1

Drawer Layout see Plate 4,5 & 6

EXPLANATIONS OF PLATE 2

1. The towel will be folded lengthways in half and placed centre on the towel bar with the folded edge facing the centre of the room when the door is open.

2. The tie will be centre on the tie bar and folded in half and then draped over the bar, so the ends are even.

3. The kit bag will be centre with the circular and facing outwards. The doors will be closed.

4. Fighting order will be assembled (belt, frog, pouches, shoulder straps, poncho, straps retaining, mess tin carrier, water bottle and carrier). The poncho will be centre of the shelf and in line with the forward edge. The remainder of the webbing will be positioned rearward behind the poncho.

5. Small pack when not in use will be placed beside the kit bag on the rifle rack side.

6. The helmet will have the cam net on it and a caps comforter inside it and be positioned on the drawer top in rear of the rifle rack.

7. The hair sporran will be attached to the clothing bar by the sporran strap and be positioned behind the rifle rack against the locker wall.

8. The leather sporran will be positioned as the hair sporran is and be next to the hair sporran.

9. The kilt will be hung up under the raincoat.

10. Hanging clothes sequence for winter will be as follows:

    a. Civic Coat (if permitted)
    b. Greatcoat
    c. Raincoat
    d. Parka or Combat Clothes
    e. Bush Trousers
    f. Battledress blouse with trousers on the same hanger

11. Summer clothing sequence will be:

    a. Civilian Coat (if permitted)
    b. Greatcoat
    c. Raincoat
    d. Combat Clothes
    e. Tropical Worsted Jacket
    f. Bush Jacket with Trousers on the same hanger

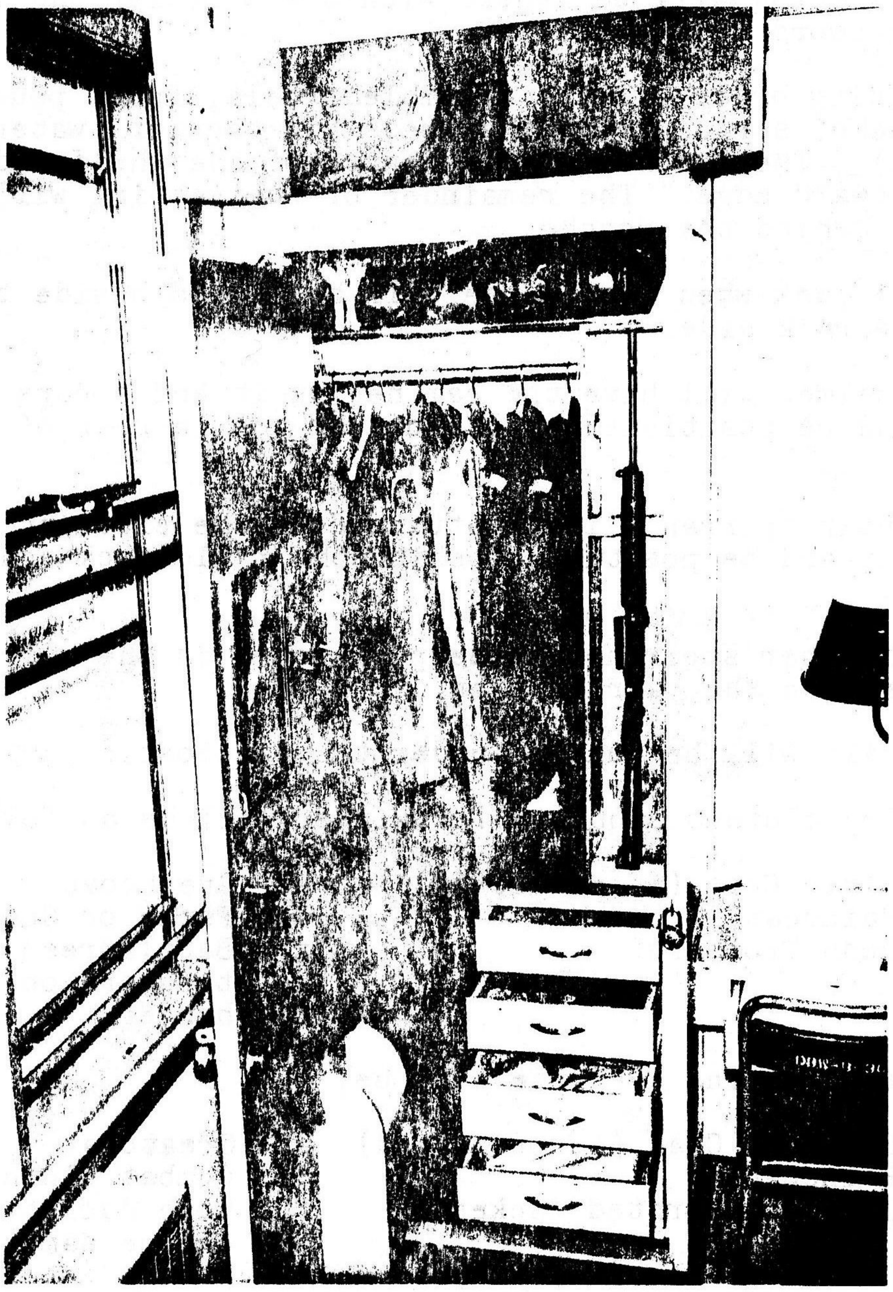
12. All clothes will have buttons facing the rifle rack.

13. For drawer layout see plate 4, 5 and 6.

14. The bottom two drawers in a single occupied locker are not opened for inspection. Any article or kit placed in these drawers will be neat and clean.

15. A lock will be used to secure the clothes locker.

Plate 3 Two Men Occupying Lockers



For the listed articles of kit layed out for inspection see Plate 2.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 3

1. Two towels will be shown on the towel bar.

2. Two ties will be shown on the tie bar.

3. Two kit bags will be placed in the top locker.

4. Two sets of fighting order will be shown.

5. Two helmets will be in position behind the rifle rack on top of each other.

6. Two hair and leather sporrans will be shown. The bottom bunk man will have his eqpt nearest the wall in the proper laid down order.

7. Kilts are hung under the raincoats.

8. Clothing layout sequence will be the same as if only one occupied the locker. The bottom bunk man's clothing will start against the wall. The top bunk man's clothing will start center ways on the bar and work toward the rifle rack.

9. The man in the top bunk will position his barrack box at the head of the bed with the lock facing the foot of the bed.

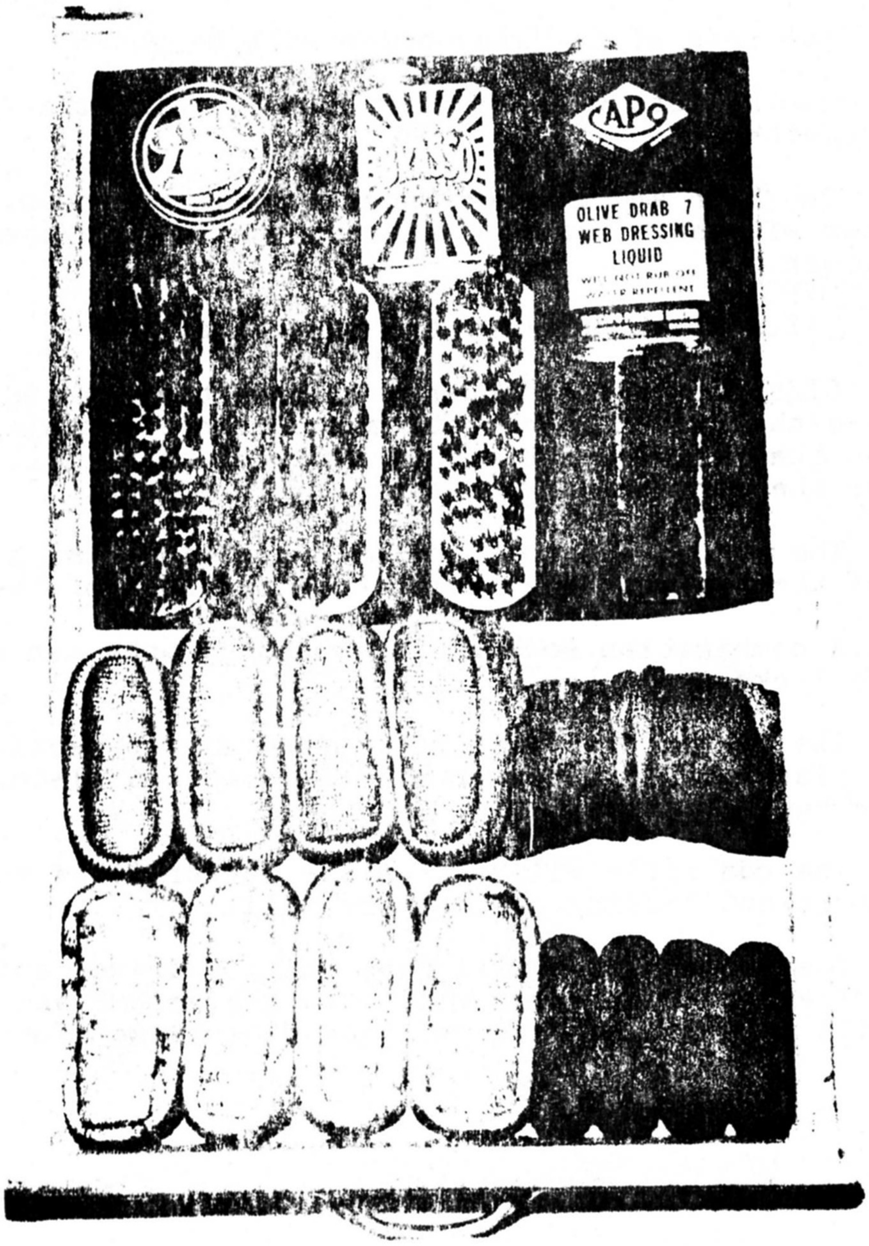
10. A combination lock will be used by both men to secure the clothes locker.

11. The bottom drawer is not opened for inspection. Any articles or kit placed in this drawer will be neat and clean. The drawer will be equally shared.

12. The odd rifle will sit on the locker floor and be positioned left front and leaning against the wall.

13. The top bunk man will have the top drawer and the third drawer down. The bottom bunk man will have the second and fourth drawers. Both will equally share the writing desk drawer for kit layout.

Plate 4


CAPO
OLIVE DRAB 7
WEB DRESSING
LIQUID

The following articles of kit will be laid out for inspection, starting from the front rearwards:

Socks Grey	2 pr	Socks Black	2 prs
Golf Hose	2 pr	Housewife	1
Brushes Boot Polishing	1	Brushes Boot Cleaning	1
Brushes Cloth	1	Brushes Button	1
Shoe Polish	1 tin	Brasso	1 tin
Web Cleaner	1 tin		

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 4

1. Each sock will be folded in 2½" to 3" folds and the tops will be tucked back in around the roll so a smooth edge is achieved.

2. The housewife will lay so the longest position is facing the sides of the drawer. The bow portions will be down.

3. All brushes will lay on their back with the bristles pointing up.

4. A shining cloth will be laid on the bottom of the drawer and covering the full length and width of the drawer, starting at the rear of the golf hose and housewife.

5. The first row starting from left will have 2 pr grey socks and 2 pr black socks.

6. The second row starting from left will have 2 pr golf socks if issued and nothing in liew of it if not issued. The housewife will be positioned above the black socks.

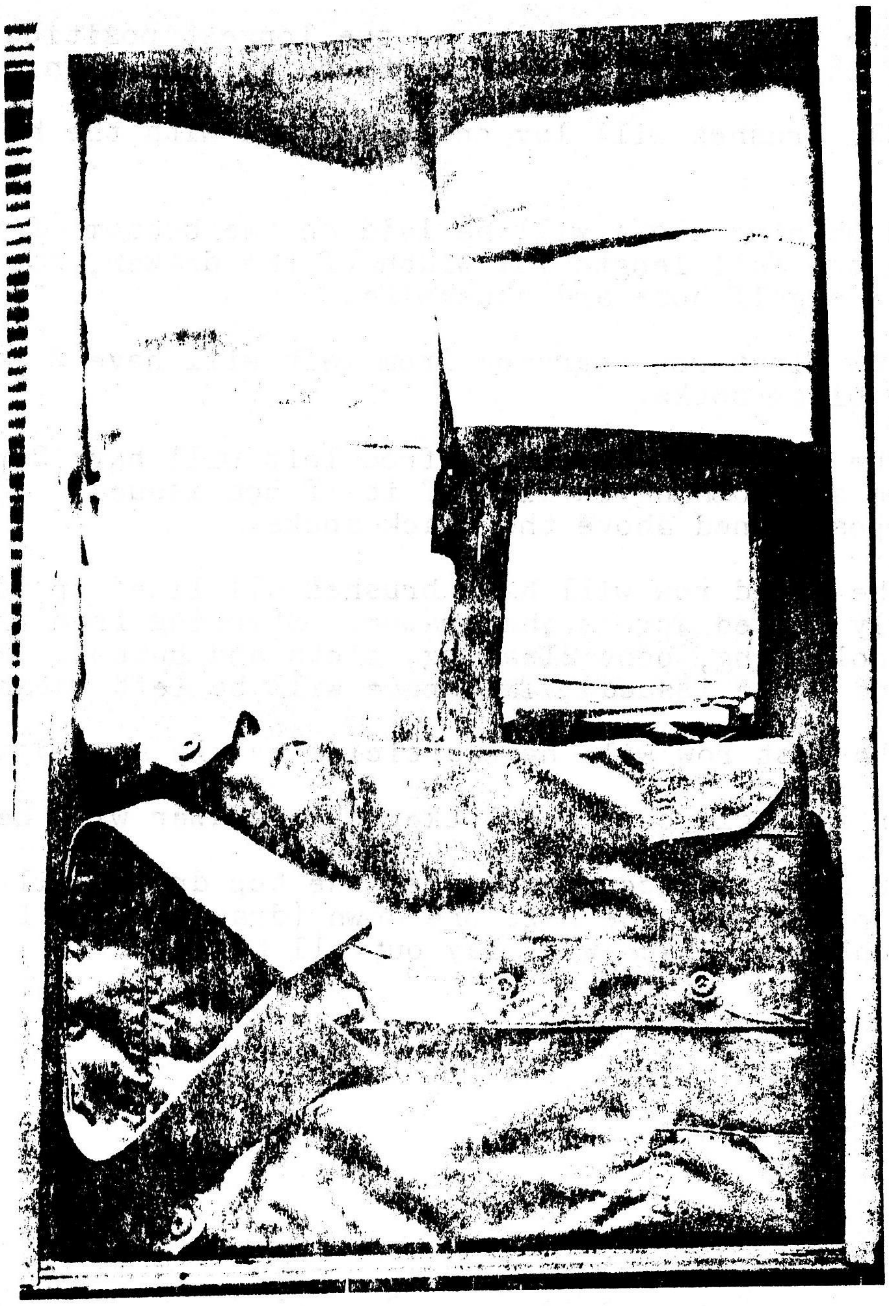
7. The third row will have brushes all lined up at the bottom and evenly spaced across the drawer. Starting from the left will be boot polishing, boot cleaning, cloth and button. Button brush has ceased to be issued. The space will be left vacant.

8. The last row will have articles evenly spaced across the width.

9. In a single occupied locker this drawer will be the top drawer.

10. In a double occupied locker the top drawer will be for the man on the top bunk and the next one down (drawer 2) will be for the bottom bunk man. Each will lay out all the kit.

Plate 5



The following articles of kit will be laid out for inspection, starting from the front rearward.

Shirts Cotton	2	Shorts Cotton	2
Handkerchiefs	3	Undershirts Cotton (T Shirts)	2
Singlets Cotton	2		

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 5

1. Shirts will be positioned so the bottom shirt collar is facing toward the room entrance and the top shirt collar is facing toward the windows.

2. Shorts, T Shirt, and singlet will be squared at 6½ inches by 6½ inches.

3. Above the shirt and on the left will be cotton shorts and directly above that will be the T shirts.

4. On the right side above the shirt will be the handkerchiefs folded 4½ inches by 4½ inches. Above the handkerchiefs will be the singlets.

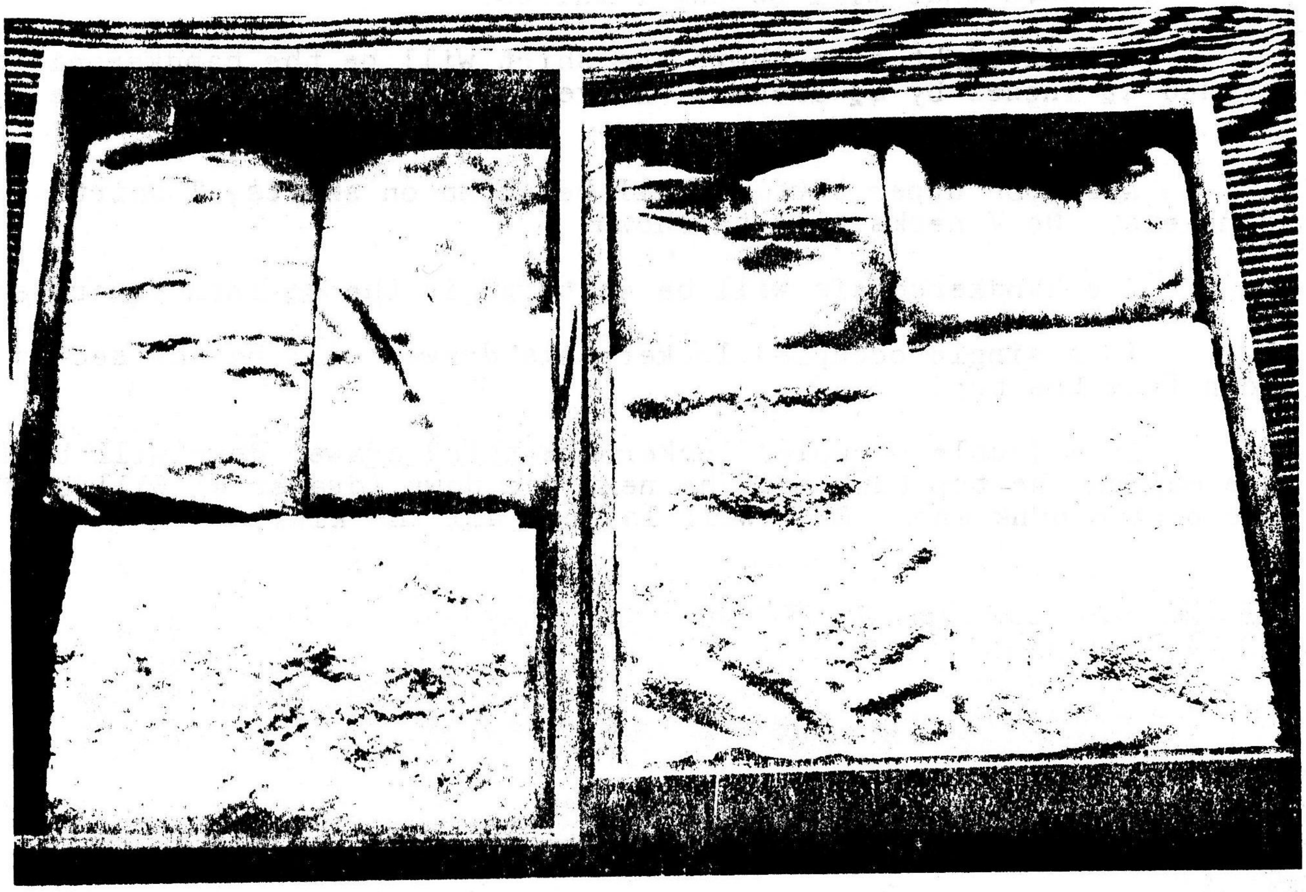
5. A smooth upper surface will be shown on shorts, T shirts and singlets. No V necks will be shown.

6. The handkerchiefs will be centered in the 6½ inch square space.

7. In a single occupied locker this drawer will be the second one down from the top.

8. In a double occupied locker the third drawer down will be for the man on the top bunk and the next one down (drawer 4) will be for the bottom bunk man. Each will lay out all the kit.

Plate 6A Plate 6B



The following articles of kit will be laid out for inspection, starting from the front rearwards:

Bath Towel	1
Pyjamas Trousers	2
Pyjamas Tops	2

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 6A

1. This drawer is for a single occupied locker.

2. The bath towel will be folded lengthways in half and then halved again. It will then be folded 1/3 down and the bottom brought over the folded down 1/3 part. The size will be 8" by 12". The longest length will be toward the drawer sides.

3. Pyjamas will be folded neat and smooth on the top to a size 6½" by 12". The 6½" end will be toward the rear of the drawer.

4. On the left will be the pyjama tops.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 6B

1. This drawer is for a double occupied bed space. The drawer used will be the writing desk drawer.

2. Towels are placed so the 8" end is toward the rear of the drawer. The lower bunk man's towel will be on the left.

3. Pyjamas will be folded 6½" wide and 6" long. Both tops and bottoms will be in the same position, with the pyjama tops uppermost. The lower bunk man's pyjamas will be above his towel and on the left.

Annex "C" to
Recruits Handbook

GENERAL POINTS ON KIT LAYOUT

1. All room lights will be on for the inspection. Spot light pointed to centre of room.

2. Bed lamps will be positioned above the writing desk and on.

3. Ash trays will be on the front corner of the bedside table. If does not smoke need not have an ashtray.

4. Chairs will be positioned with the seat under writing desk tables.

5. Waste paper baskets will be centre and in front of the radiator. It will be clean with the open end up.

6. Windows in winter (weather permitting) will be opened approximately 6" at the top . Left and right window only less than 6" OK but opened.

7. Windows in the summer (weather permitting) will be opened approximately 6" at the top and bottom. All windows less than 6" OK but all uniform.

8. Mattress cover will be used.

9. Name tags will be positioned in the entrance door slot. It will be typed and uniform within the squad and up to date.

10. The Recruits Handbook will be on the top shelf below the writing desk. It will be positioned against the locker. In a double occupied bed both books will be in that position.

11. The single occupied bedspace writing desk drawer may contain military paper precis, handouts and notes. It can also contain personal correspondence. It will not be used as a junk drawer.

12. Webbing will not be blancoed but will be brushed clean. CAO states so.

13. Wet, oily or wax impregnated rags will not be placed in drawers or stored in the barrack box.

14. Black baseboards will be free from wax and splash marks.

15. Floors will be always highly shined.

16. Coke or pop stains will always be cleaned up.

17. Shoe polish and white "It" stains will be removed from woodwork and equipment.

18. Beds will be lined up by the foot.

19. Respirators will be out of sight when not in use. i.e. Big pack if need be.

20. Bed will be touching or in line with the brown light fixture on the wall bed lamp.

21. The number of blankets on the bed will not be stated but the extra blanket will not be seen.

.../2

Barrack block NCO will store them.

23. Sheets will be picked up Wed after inspection therefore it closes at noon. If a squad has to go out in the area on sheet exchange day, the bed sheets will be taken off in the morning and the one or two blankets only will be on the bed as part of the layout. NO dust cover blankets.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO MARK YOUR KIT

1. Every piece of clothing and equipment must be marked with your own number in accordance with these instructions. All markings must be neat and uniform.

2. Marking of kit is for your own protection as any unmarked clothing or equipment is easy "prey" for others and cannot be claimed by its owner.

3. Shortages in kit may result in persons being charged for losing by neglect; these can be easily avoided by the exercise of proper care.

4. Mark your kit; keep it clean and neat; keep clothing and equipment you are not using locked in your barrack box or kit bag.

5. Your Squad Sergeant has a rubber stamp, indelible ink, marking tape and steel dies, all the equipment needed for marking your kit. Don't use any other ink or equipment for marking.

6. Your number, rank, name and unit will be stencilled on your barrack box in white paint.

7. Attached is a list of articles of kit which you must mark showing the place where it should be marked. The following code is used:

    A. The article is marked with the SI Number using a Lyons marking pencil using black India Ink.

    B. The article is marked with the SI Number stencilled with "dies" issued to each squad for the purpose.

    C. The article is marked with the SI Number using a machine stamped stencil provided for the purpose.

    D. The article is marked with a white tape with the SI Number stamped thereon. The tape is securely sewn on to the article as directed.

In the second column is shown the place on the article where the SI Number is to be placed.

Appendix 1 to
Annex "D" to
Recruit's Handbook

NOTE: IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT, OR DO NOT KNOW WHERE OR HOW TO MARK YOUR KIT, ASK ONE OF YOUR SQUAD NCOs FOR ADVICE. DON'T MARK ANY ARTICLE IN R&D WITHOUT SUPERVISION. WHEN YOU ARE IN TRAINING WING USE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

ARTICLE		PLACING OF NUMBER
Barrack Box	C	on outside centre
Kit Bag	C	on outside centre
Blouse, battledress	A	inside centre of waistband
Trousers, battledress	A	inside centre of waistband
Coat, pyjamas	A	on the tail
Trousers, pyjamas	A	inside of waistband
Jacket Field Service Olive Drab	A	on the inside of the jacket on the right breast pocket
Jacket summer tropical worsted	A	on the lining over the inside right breast pocket
Drawers, woolen	A	inside of waistband
Undershirts, woolen	A	inside on the hem
Gloves, leather, black	A	inside centre back
Greatcoats	A	inside on the right pocket
Kilt	A	inside centre back
Necktie	A	inside centre
Purse, brown leather	B	reverse side
Puttees	A	inside tape, close to puttee
Raincoat	A	inside below size label
Shirt, cotton, khaki	A	inside rear, on hemline
PT Shorts	A	inside centre of waistband
Singlet, cotton, white	A	inside rear hemline
Garter flashes	A	inside centre of tape
Socks, black		

.../2

ARTICLE		PLACING OF NUMBER
Socks, drab	A	inside top
Socks, grey	A	inside top
Hosetops, diced	A	inside bottom
Undershirt, cotton	A	inside rear hemline
Suspenders	A	inside left shoulder strap
Towel, bath	A	one end
Towel, hand	A	one end
Boots, ankle	B	outside top - 1 pr marked No 1 1 pr marked No 2
Shoes, leather	B	inside tongue along eyelets
Shoes, canvas	A	inside tongue
Overshoes	A	inside top
Balmoral, khaki	A	inside crown
Bonnet, blue	A	inside crown
Caps, Field, Summer OD No 7	A	inside crown
Caps, Field, Wool Filled Serge	A	inside sweat band
Caps Service Blue Worsted Barathea	A	inside sweat band
Hair Sporran	B	on flap of change pocket
Leather sporran	B	inside flap
White spats	A	inside leg
Coveralls	A	inside base of neck
Mitts, leather	A	inside centre back
Mitts, woolen	A	inside cuff
Poncho or ground sheet	C	inside edge
Sweater, high neck	A	on hemline at rear
Trousers, field service olive drab	A	inside of waistband
Boot cleaning brush	B	on wooden surface on the edge
Boot polishing brush	B	on wooden surface on the edge
Button brush	B	on wooden surface on the edge

..../3

ARTICLE		PLACING OF NUMBER
Cloth brush	B	on wooden surface on the edge
Button stick	B	on top
Holdall	A	on inside top
Housewife	A	on inside top
Camp comforter	A	inside center back
Web belt, 37 pattern	A	on inside center
Web belt, 51 pattern	A	on inside center
Canteen	B	on bottom
Canteen carrier	A	inside top
Mess tin carrier	A	inside of top
Camouflage net		not marked
Large pack	C	reverse side
Small pack	C	reverse side
Steel helmet	D	inside brim
Mess tins	B	outside next to handle
Respirator		as detailed by Instructor
Amn pouches	C	reverse side
L Straps, left and right	A	inside large section
Shoulder Straps, left and right	A	inside large section
Securing straps	A	inside center
KFS combination	B	reverse side of handle
Canteen cup	B	on handle
Bayonet frog	A	reverse side
Leather sporran strap	B	inside buckle end
Plastic sporran strap	B	inside buckle end
Razor	A	on the bottom of the box

Annex "E" to
Recruit's Handbook

ARMY SONGS

1. THE GLENWHORPLE HIGHLANDERS

There's a braw fine regiment as ilka mon should ken;
They are deevils at the frechen, they ha'e clured a sicht o'men;
And ha'e suppit muckle whusky, when the canteen they were ben,
The Hielan men frae auld Glenworple.

CHORUS

Heuch, Glenwhorple Hielan men
Great strong whusky suppin Hielan men
Hard workin, hair leggit Hielan men
Slainte mhor, Glenwhorple

They were founded by McAdam wha of a' the men was first
He resided in Gleneden, whaur he pipit like to burst
Wi a fig leaf for a sporran, and a perfect Hielan thirst
Till he stole awa' frae drooned Glenwhorple

When the watters o' the deluge drookit a' the warald o'er

The Colonel o' the regiment, his name was Shaun McNoah,
Sae a muckle boat he biggit and he sneckit up the door.
And they sailed awa' frae drooned Glenwhorple.

And syne he spend a Corporal and ga'd him find the land,
Wha returned wi' an empty whusky bottle in his hand
Sae they kent the flood was drying he was fu' ye understand
For he found a public hoose abune the watter.

When the good King Solomon was ruler o' the glen
He had a hundred pipers and thoosand fechten men
And a mighty fine establishment I he'e nae doot ye ken
For he kept a sight o' wives in ault Glenwhorple.

Then there cam a birki bangster, wha was chieftain o' the clan
His name it was ta Wallace an' he was a fechten man,
An' he harried a' the border, an' awa the Southern ran
Frae the dingin o' the claymores o' Glenwhorple.

Eh, a bonnie sicht they mak' but gin the canteen ye gan ben
When the morne parade is over, she'll be fu' o' drunken men
An' a thoosand canty kilties will be stottin down the glen
For they drink a power o' whusky in Glenwhorple.

.../2

2. JUST A WEE DOCH-AN-DORIS

Just a wee doch-an-doris
Just a wee drap that's a
Just a wee doch-an-doris
Before we gang awa
There's a wee wifie waiting
With a wee bairn or two
For if you can say
It's a braw brecht moonlecht necht
Yer a recht, that's a'.

3. PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag
And smile, smile, smile
While you've a lucifer to light your fag
Smile boys that's the style
What's the use of worrying
It never was worth while
So pack up your troubles in your old kit bag
And smile, smile, smile.

4. THERE IS A TAVERN IN OUR TOWN

There is a tavern in the town, in the town
And there my true love sits him down, sits him down
And drinks his wine mid laughter free
And never, never thinks of me.

CHORUS

Fare thee well, for I must leave thee
Do not let this parting grieve thee
And remember that the best of friends
must part, must part
Adieu, Adieu kind friends Adieu, Adieu
I can no longer stay with you, stay with
you
I'll hang my harp on a weeping willow tree
And may the world go well with thee.

5. COME LANDLORD FILL THE FLOWING BOWL

CHORUS

Come landlord fill the flowing bowl
Until it doth run over
Come landlord fill the flowing bowl
Until it doth run over
For tonight we'll merry merry be
For tonight we'll merry merry be
For tonight we'll merry be
And tomorrow we'll be sober.

FIRST VERSE

The man who drinks his whisky straight
Goes to bed quite mellow
The man who drinks his whisky straight
Goes to bed quite mellow
He lives as he ought to live
Lives as he ought to live
And dies a jolly good fellow.

CHORUS

.../3

5. COME LANDLORD FILL THE FLOWING BOWL (Continued)

SECOND VERSE

The man who drinks cold water pure
Goes to bed quite sober
The man who drinks cold water pure
Goes to bed quite sober
He falls as the leaves do fall
Falls as the leaves do fall
Falls as the leaves do fall
So early in October.

CHORUS

6. ALOUETTE

Alouette, gentille alouette,
Alouette, je t'y plumerai,
Alouette, gentille alouette,
Alouette, je t'y plumerai.

Je t'y plumerai la tete,
Je t'y plumerai la tete,

Je t'y plumerai les yeux,
Je t'y plumerai les yeux,

Je t'y plumerai le bec,
Je t'y plumerai le bec,

Je t'y plumerai le cou,
Je t'y plumerai le cou,

Je t'y plumerai les ailes,
Je t'y plumerai les ailes,

Je t'y plumerai les pattes,
Je t'y plumerai les pattes,

Je t'y plumerai le does,
Je t'y plumerai le does,

Je t'y plumerai le queue,
Je t'y plumerai le queue.

Et les yeux (ix), et la tet (bis).

7. I'VE GOT A LOVELY BUNCH OF COCONUTS

Down at an English Fair,
One evening I was there,
When I heard a showman shouting
Underneath a flare.
I've got a lovely bunch of coconuts
There they are a standing in a row,
Big ones, small ones,
Some as big as your head
Give 'em a twist a flick o' the wrist
That's what the showman said,
I've got a lovely bunch of coconuts,
Every ball you throw will make me rich,
There stands me wife, the idol of me life
Singin' roll or bowl a ball a penny a pitch.
Singin' roll or bowl a ball a penny a pitch.
Singin' roll or bowl a ball a penny a pitch.
Roll or bowl a ball - Roll or bowl a ball
Singin' roll or bowl a ball a penny a pitch.

.../4

8. I'VE GOT SIXPENCE

I've got sixpence, jolly, jolly sixpence,
I've got sixpence, to last me all my life,
I've got tuppence to lend, and tuppence to spend,
And tuppence to send home to my wife, (poor wife).
No cares have I to grieve me,
No pretty little girls to deceive me,
I'm as happy as a King, believe me,
As I go rolling, rolling home, (blind drunk)
Rolling home, (Rolling home), Rolling home
(Rolling home),
By the light of the silvery moo-oo-oo-oon,
Happy is the day, when we line up for our pay,
Happy is the day, when we line up for our pay,
As we go rolling, rolling home,
(Repeat: Forpence, Tuppence, Nothing).

9. JOHN PEEL

D'ye ken John Peel with his coat so gay,
D'ye ken John Peel at the break of day,
D'ye ken John Peel when he's far far away
With his hounds and his horn in the morning.

'Twas the sound of his horn brought me from my bed,
And the cy of his hounds which he oft times led,
Peel's "View halloo" would waken the dead,
Or the fox from his lair in the morning.

D'ye ken John Peel with his coat so gay,
He lives at Troutbeck once on a day,
But now he's far away far away,
We shall ne'er hear his voice in the morning.

10. LILI MARLENE

Underneath the lantern by the barrack gate,
Darling I remember the way you used to wait;
'Twas there that you whispered tenderly,
That you loved me, You'd always be,
My Lili of the lamplight, My own Lili Marlene.

Time would come for roll call, time for us to part,
Darling I'd caress you and press you to my heart;
And there 'neath that far off lantern light,
I'd hold you tight, we'd kiss goodnight,
My Lili of the lamplight, My own Lili Marlene.

Orders came for sailing somewhere over there,
All confined to barracks was more than I could bear;
I knew you were waiting in the street,
I heard your feet, but could not meet
My Lili of the lamplight, My own Lili Marlene.

Resting in a billet just behind the line,
Even though we're parted your lips are close to mine;
You wait where that lantern softly gleams
Your sweet face seems to haunt my dreams
My Lili of the lamplight, My own Lili Marlene.

.../5.

11. ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

Come you back to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay
Can't you 'ear their paddles chunking
From Rangoon to Mandalay?
On the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin' fishes play,
And the moon comes up like thunder
Out of China 'cross the bay.

12. STOUT HEARTED MEN

Give me some men who are stout hearted men who will fight for the right they adore.
Start me with ten, who are stout hearted men
And I'll soon give you ten thousand more,
Oh! shoulder to shoulder and bolder and bolder they grow as they go to the fore!
Then - there's nothing in the world can halt or mar a plan,
When stout hearted men can stick together man to man!

13. VIVE L'AMOUR

Let's all drink a toast and be happy and gay,
Vive la compagnie,
I'll sing you a song and the music will play,
Vive la compagnie.

CHORUS

Vive le vive le vive l'amour,
Vive le vive le vive l'amour,
Vive l'amour, Vive l'amour,
Vive la compagnie.

Let's have a good time and let everyone sing,
Vive la compagnie.
For we never know what tomorrow may bring,
Vive la compagnie.

CHORUS

Let's down all our sorrows and be of good cheer,
Vive la compagnie.
Who cares if it's wine or a big stein of beer,
Vive la compagnie.

CHORUS

Now this is the night for us all to rejoice,
Vive la compagnie.
So you raise your glasses and I'll raise my voice,
Vive la compagnie.

CHORUS

14. THE WHIFFENPOOF SONG

To the tables down at Mory's,
To the place where Louis dwells,
To the dear old Temple Bar we love so well,
See the Whiffenpoofs assembled
With their glasses raised on high,
And the magic of their singing casts its spell.

.../6

14. THE WHIFFENPOOF SONG (Continued)

Yes, the magic of their singing
Of the songs we love so well,
"Shall I Wasting", and "Mavoureen", and the rest;
We will serenade our Louis, while life and voice shall last,
Then we'll pass and be forgotten with the rest.

CHORUS

We're poor little lambs who have lost their way;
Baa ! Baa ! Baa !
We're little black sheep who have gone astray;
Baa ! Baa ! Baa !
Gentlemen songsters off on a spree,
Doomed from here to eternity;
Lord have mercy on such as we,
Baa ! Baa ! Baa !

15. SQUID JIGGIN' GROUND

Oh ! this is the place where the fishermen gather
With oil skins and boots and Capt-Anns battened down,
All sizes of figures with squid lines and jiggers,
They congregate here on the squid jiggin' ground.

Some are workin' their jiggers while others are yarnin',
There's some standin' up and some more lyin' down,
While all kinds of fun, jokes and tricks are begun
As they wait for the squid jiggin' ground.

There's men from the Harbour and men from the Tickle,
In all kinds of motor boats, green, gray and brown,
There's red-headed Tory out there in a dory,
A runnin' down Squires on the squid jiggin' ground.

There's men of all ages and boys in the bargain,
There's old Billy Chafe and there's young Raymond Brown,
Right yonder is "Bobby" and with him is "Nobby",
They're a-chewin' hard tack on the squid jiggin' ground.

The man with the whiskers is old Jacob Steele;
He's gettin' well up but he's still pretty sound;
While Uncle Bob Hawkings wears three pairs of stockin's
Whenever he's out on the squid jiggin' ground.

God bless my sou'wester there's Skipper John Chaffre,
He's the best man at squid jiggin' here, I'll be bound,
Hello ! What's the row? Why, he's jiggin' one now -
The very first squid on the squid jiggin' ground.

Holy smoke ! What a bustle; all hands are excited,
It's a wonder to me that nobody is drowned.
There's a bustle, confusion, a wonderful hustle,
They're all jiggin' squid on the squid jiggin' ground.

There's poor Uncle Billy, his whiskers are spattered
With spots of the squid juice that's flying around.
One poor little boy got it right in the eye
But they don't care a hang on the squid jiggin' ground.

.../7.

15. SQUID JIGGIN' GROUND (Continued)

Says Bobby: "The squid are on top of the water
I just got me jigger about one fathom down" -
When a squid in the boat squirted right down his throat,
And he's swearin' like mad on the squid jiggin' ground.

Now if you ever feel inclined to go squiddin'
Leave your white shirt and collars behind in the town,
And if you get cranky without a silk hanky,
You'd better steer clear of the squid jiggin' ground.

16. THE SCOTTISH SOLDIER

VERSE 1

There was a soldier, a scottish soldier
Who wandered far away and soldiered far away
There was non bolder, with good broad shoulder
He'd fought in many a fray and fought and won
He'd seen the glory, he'd told the story
Of battles glorious and deeds victorious
But now he's signing, his heart is crying
To leave those green hills of Tyrol.

CHORUS

Because those green hills are not highland hills
Or the Island hills, they're not my lands hills
And fair as these green foreign hills may be
They are not the hills of home.

THE PENNANT RACE

AIM

1. The aim of the Pennant Race is to provide a means whereby, through competition between squads, the standard in The Depot can be kept at as high a level as possible.

2. The weekly Pennant Race is conducted in accordance with the following provisions:

SCOPE

3. There is no limit to the scope of the competition; any fair means of measuring a squad's efficiency in any particular aspect can be considered and included, if approved. The following subjects are those upon which the current Pennant Race is based:

a. Interior Economy

The cleanliness and neatness of quarters during the week, particularly on Thursday when the Commanding Officer inspects the quarters.

b. Dress and Deportment

The cleanliness, proper fitting, correctness of dress, and the posture of recruits on parade as judged by the Commanding Officer or OC Training Wing during inspection each Thursday.

c. Absence Without Leave and Malingering

A squad will be penalized if members go absent without leave after having completed five weeks of training or who go on sick parade when they are not really sick.

METHOD

4. A race is held each week. Squads will compete for the pennant during their first sixteen weeks of training. The method of selecting a winner is based on a point system whereby points are lost or earned as follows:

a. Interior Economy

(1) One point is marked against a squad for each fault discovered during the week on each daily inspection of quarters, and on the weekly inspection on Thursdays. There is no maximum to the number of points which can be lost on an inspection. A Check List, showing some of the things that may be checked by the inspecting officer or warrant officer is attached at Annex "A". Should the inspecting officer wish to include any items not listed in this list, he will notify all squad commanders at least 48 hours prior to the day of his inspection, by Part 1 Order entry or other suitable means.

(2) The Orderly Corporal will accompany the inspecting officer or warrant officer and will mark points lost on the Check List (Annex "B"). At the end of the inspection of each squad's quarters, the inspecting officer will check the list to ensure all points were noted properly. The carbon copy of the list will

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be given to the Squad Commander at the end of the inspection and the original sent to the RSM for compilation.

(3) If the quarters of any squad appear to be in such bad condition that the Commanding Officer refuses to continue inspection of that squad, then a loss of 50 points will be recorded.

b. Dress and Deportment on Weekly Parade

(1) One point is marked against a squad for each man in the squad on parade who is untidily or improperly dressed, or who has a dirty or unshone item of clothing or equipment. The parade may be called in any authorized order of dress.

(2) After the tenth week of training, one point is also marked against the squad for each man who is not standing properly, e.g., whose posture while standing at attention is incorrect.

(3) The RSM or CSM of Training Wing will accompany the Commanding Officer or OC Training Wing on his inspection of the squads and note on the check sheet (Annex "C") any points deducted or awarded by the inspecting officer. A separate sheet will be made out for each squad and the duplicate copy will be given to the squad commander after the parade. The originals will be sent to the RSM for compilation.

e. Absence Without Leave and Malingering

The squad is penalized one point for each man who goes absent without leave during the week providing the squad has completed five weeks of training. One point is also deducted for anyone who appears on sick parade of his own accord and returns with the notation "No Treatment" on the sick report.

d. Bonus Points

(1) Interior Economy

If, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, one squad stands out decisively above the others, he may allot bonus points to that squad as indicated below:

(a) Daily Inspection - a maximum of 3 points;

(b) Commanding Officers Inspection - a maximum of 10 points.

(2) Weekly Parade

(a) If, during his weekly parade and inspection, the Commanding Officer or OC Training Wing considers a man to be exceptionally well turned out (i.e. far above the squad average) he shall be designated as a "credit" to his squad and gain two points for the squad.

(b) If the Commanding Officer or OC Training Wing considers any one squad to be exceptionally well turned out, taking into account their

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stage of training, he will declare the squad to be "outstanding" and award the squad bonus points up to a maximum of 10.

e. Formula

The formula used to select the winner of each race follows:

(1) Number of recruits in the squad, divided into the total number of points lost during the week.

(2) The number of points lost is found by adding the following:

(a) Total number of points lost during the week on interior economy.

(b) Number of points lost on the Thursday morning parade and inspection of personnel.

(c) One point lost for each AWOL or malingerer during the week, as per para 4c.

(d) Less any bonus points gained.

Quarters Inspection Procedure

5. To ensure an equal inspection is made of each squad, without using unreasonable amounts of the inspecting party's time, the inspecting officer will give each room a general inspection for cleanliness and any one bed space picked at random in each room, a thorough inspection for kit layout, cleanliness, etc. If a squad has one room with less than three men in it, then the inspecting officer will only inspect that number of rooms which are full, although one of these may be the room which has only one or two men. For example, if a squad has 27 men then one bedspace would be inspected from each of the 7 rooms occupied, but if the squad had only 25 men then only 6 bedspaces, one from each of any six of the seven rooms occupied, would be inspected. The only exception to this procedure is on the Commanding Officer's Inspection on Thursday mornings. The Commanding Officer may and probably will inspect all bedspaces in each squad.

6. The results of the Pennant Race for the week, the names of any recruits who have received credits, and any squad declared "outstanding" will be published in Part 1 Orders each Friday. The results are recorded by the RSM each week, and will also be displayed on a graph which will be hung in a conspicuous place in Training Wing. The relative efficiency of each squad will be shown on this graph.

7. The pennant of the FIRST, SECOND and THIRD squad in each race will be flown for one week commencing on the Monday following the race.

8. If every squad achieves The Depot standard the relative position of each squad in any particular race is unimportant because the standard of all will have been satisfactory.

9. An excellent standard is .50 or less; a good standard -- .50 to .75, and an acceptable standard -- .75 to 1.00. A mark higher than 1.00 denotes a standard ranging from poor to bad, depending upon the mark obtained.

10. Those squads who put on the extra effort required to excel will be rewarded for that effort with a 48-hour pass combined with a weekend pass during which time the squad and cadre will visit an American Army or Air Force Base and neighbouring attractions. The

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standard required will be an average of .50 or less during five of the first 15 weeks of training and a standard acceptable to the Commanding Officer for all other weeks of training, (i.e., no week higher than 1.00 except in exceptional circumstances, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer).

CONCLUSION

11. One can determine a good recruit by continually inspecting his quarters and his person; one can also determine a good squad by its ability to maintain an acceptable standard over a period of several weeks. **It is a reflection on the Squad Commander** if he cannot maintain at least a reasonable standard.

12. The Pennant Race is designed to foster a competitive spirit within the squads and to maintain a high standard within the Depot. Suggestions regarding methods of improving the race by broadening the scope, or by revising the method of selecting the winners, will be welcomed; these should be discussed at the weekly meeting held by the OC Training Wing, and if agreed, submitted to the Commanding Officer for approval.

DEPOT

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

PART 11 - REGIMENTAL HISTORY

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BLACK WATCH AND ADDITONAL INFORMATION OF GENERAL INTEREST TO RECRUITS

GENERAL

1. The following paragraphs contain most of the history which Black Watch recruits must know about their Regiment. Recruits will be expected to know all information sidelined or underlined. To make these notes interesting, some additional information has been added; recruits should have a general knowledge of this, also the information given to you during your training on Regimental History. "Quickie" tests will be given on the "must know" information.

FORMATION OF THE BRITISH BLACK WATCH

2. In 1725 six independent companies of clansmen were raised to keep order in the highlands of Scotland. Their duties were of a semi-military constabulary nature, which could be compared to the duties of our Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Fourteen years later, in 1739, the original six companies, plus four new ones, were formed into a Regiment of the British Regular Army.

3. William Pitt (the elder) is given credit for the idea of enlisting Highlanders into the Regular Army. The first Highland Regiment was named the 43rd, or Highland Regiment at Aberfeldy, Scotland in 1739. The first Commanding Officer of the Regiment was Colonel John, 20th Earl of Crawford.

4. During the years, the name of the Regiment was changed a number of times. In 1749 the number was changed to 42nd; in 1861 it became the 42nd or Royal Highland Regiment (The Black Watch), and finally, in 1920, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment).

5. In 1781 a second battalion was raised as the 2nd Battalion of the 42nd; this, however, was redesignated the 73rd Regiment in 1786, returning to The Black Watch in 1881 as the 2nd Battalion. In the British Regiment, the numbers 42nd and 73rd are still sometimes used in referring to first and second battalions of the Black Watch respectively, though they no longer appear in the unit titles.

6. The name "Black Watch" originated from the nickname "Black Watch", (in gaelic: "Am Freiceadan Dubh"), which the independent companies were given because of their constabulary duties (watching) and the fact that they wore a dark tartan.

THE REGIMENTAL TARTAN

7. The Regimental Tartan is worn by all Black Watch members of the Regiment (with the exception of pipers) and affiliated units. The tartan should be referred to as "The Black Watch Tartan", but you will also probably hear it spoken of as "The Government Tartan", "The Military Tartan" or "The 42nd Tartan".

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8. To avoid jealousies between the clans that formed the original six companies, a special tartan was designed for wear which contained the colours which were common to the tartan of the six company commanders: dark blue, dark green, and black. This tartan has been worn since the beginning by all ranks (except pipers, who wear the Royal Stewart Tartan).

BATTLE HONOURS - BRITISH BLACK WATCH

9. There are 87 Battle Honours belonging to the Parent Regiment (Imperial Black Watch), thirty-eight of which are carried on the Colours up to, but not including, the second World War.

FORMATION OF THE CANADIAN BLACK WATCH

10. As a result of general mobilization in Canada during the American War between the States, several new Canadian Army Units were formed, one of which was The Royal Light Infantry of Montreal. This unit which was authorized in a General Order dated 31 January 1862, had as its first Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Routh. The date. 31 January 1862 is the birthday of our Regiment.

11. A few months after the new unit was organized it fell heir to the records and seniority of the Montreal Highland Rifle Company (organized in 1856). This Company wore the MacKenzie tartan, which was adopted by the unit. From "The Royal Light Infantry" in direct line of descent comes The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada. The various names used throughout the years follow:

1862	-	5th Battalion Royal Light Infantry
1875	-	5th Battalion Royal Fusiliers
1880	-	5th Regimental Royal Scots Fusiliers
1884	-	5th Regiment Royal Scots of Canada
1906	-	5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada
1920	-	The Black Watch (Royal Highlands of Canada)
1935	-	The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

12. Members of the Regiment served with the Canadian composite force in the Boer War. Because of this, the Regiment was awarded the battle honour "South Africa 1899 - 1900".

13. Besides the Boer War, and the two World Wars, the Regiment has served its country on numerous occasions since its formation in 1862, including the following:

St Albans Raid	1864
Fenian Raids	1866 - 70
Orange Disorders	1877 - 78
Quebec Dock Strike	1818
Smallpox Riots	1885
Valleyfield Riots Montreal	1900
Montreal Dock Strikes	1905

14. The formation of a second battalion of The Black Watch dates back to 1906 at which time The Black Watch became the only regiment of the Canadian Army (Militia) with two battalions serving in the same city, Montreal.

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THE FIRST WORLD WAR

15. At the outbreak of war in 1914 both battalions of The Black Watch volunteered for service as complete units: later on a third battalion was formed. During the war The Black Watch was the only Regiment of the Canadian Army to have three battalions in action; all three fought their way up the slopes of Vimy Ridge on the same day in 1917. By War's end, the Regiment had earned a total of 23 battle honours.

16. Some of the more important actions in the First World War in which The Black Watch participated follow:

1915 -	St Julian's Wood, Second Battle of Ypres, Festubert
1916 -	Mont Sorrel, Somme, Moquet Farms, Fleurs-Courculette, Thiepval, Reginal Trench, Ypres, Ancre
1917 -	Arras, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Arleux, Loos, Passchendaele
1918 -	Amiens, Scharpe, Dicourt-Queant-Line, Canal-du-Nord, Mons

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

17. Following the First World War, the Black Watch Militia Regiment in Montreal carried on during peace time with its two battalions. When the next war started in 1939 it was ready and eager to again serve Canada. The First Battalion was mobilized for Active Service at once (3 September 1939) under Colonel KG Blackader and later on went overseas, after twelve months of training and the carrying out of the defence of airports at Gander and Botwood, Newfoundland.

18. The Second Battalion, even before war was declared, played an active role in the defence of Canada through being called out to guard the Soulanges Canal for a period of two and a half months.

19. Early in the war, the Regiment had almost a sufficient number of reinforcements to form another battalion; these were given training in Nova Scotia. A small holding Unit in England was established to provide reinforcements for the First Battalion; the Second Battalion in the Reserve Army at Montreal was brought up to double its peace time strength; a large number of Black Watch Officers and Men became instructors at various training centres in Eastern Canada; a Third Battalion was eventually raised to full strength as the 42nd Independent Infantry Reserve Company of the Veteran Guards of Canada.

20. For many months after war broke out, recruits enlisted in The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada from the four corners of the world. One man reported to the Regimental Orderly Room at Montreal to enlist in the ranks after travelling all the way from Siam. It is interesting to note that this individual, of Danish birth, was a cousin of Tom Dineson who came from Denmark to join the ranks during the First World War and who won his commission and the Victoria Cross with the 42nd (Black Watch).

21. Following its arrival overseas the Regiment's First Battalion remained in England for nearly five years, during which time it continued training as well as carrying out duties in connection with the defence of the United Kingdom. In August 1942, during the large scale Canadian raid on Dieppe, France, the First

Battalion was represented by its "C" Company and the Mortar Platoon; most of these personnel became casualties.

22. On July 6, 1944, one month after "D Day", the First Battalion landed in France as part of 2nd Canadian Infantry Division. From then until the final defeat of Germany, eleven months later, the battalion fought steadily, taking part in some thirty battles in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

23. One of its greatest but most costly actions took place at Ma-Sur-Orne and St Andre in Normandy, France on 25 July 1944 at which time the battalion was almost completely wiped out in a gallant attack against odds which were impossible to overcome.

24. Other famous actions which will long be remembered by veterans of the Regiment were:

a. The Battle for Falaise and the Breakout from the Bridgehead in Normandy.
b. The Pursuit to the Seine.
c. The Clearing of the Scheldt Estuary and the Clearing of the Port of Antwerp in Belgium.
d. The Battle for the Approaches to the Rhine, including the Reichwald and Hochwald Forests.
e. The Crossing of the Rhine.

25. During the Second World War, 521 of the Regiment's Officers and more than 5,000 of the men were on Active Service. Its First Battalion had the heaviest casualties of any unit in the Canadian Army - 117 officers and 1735 other ranks. Personnel from the Regiment received 211 honours and awards during the campaign in North-West Europe.

BATTLE HONOURS

26. There are forty-three Battle Honours belonging to Canadian Battalions of the Regiment. The following eleven, from South Africa and First World War, are carried on the Colours:

South Africa	1899 - 1900
St Julien	
Mount Sorrel	
Somme	1916
Arras	1917 - 1918
Vimy	1917
Passchendaels	
Amiens	
Canal du Nord	
Pursuit to Mons	
France and Flanders 1915 - 1918	

27. The following Battle Honours for the Second World War have been approved; those underlined will be emblazoned on our Colours:

Bourguebus Ridge
Faubourg de Vaucelles
Verrieres Ridge-Tilly-La-Campagne
Falaise
Clair Tizon
Foret de la Londe
Dunkirk 1944
Woensdrecht
South Beveland
Walcheren Causeway

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The Rhineland
The Rochwald
Xanten
The Rhine
Groningen
Northwest Europe 1944 - 1945
Oldenburg

NOTE: Recruits need only to know those Battle Honours which will be on the Colours.

POST-WAR

28. On the disbandment of the wartime Canadian Active Service Force following the cessation of hostilities, the Regiment was reduced to one battalion and returned to the peacetime role in the Reserve, or Militia, in Montreal. In 1951 a most important decision was taken by the Canadian Government which resulted in our Regiment being represented in the Canadian Army (Regular) for the first time in its history.

CANADIAN BATTALIONS AND DEPOT

29. In 1951, in order to honour her commitments to NATO, Canada raised 27 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group for duty in Germany; the First and Second Canadian Highland Battalions were formed as part of this force. In order to provide the necessary manpower for these battalions, it was decided that certain Reserve Force Highland Regiments would each raise two companies to be known as "E" and "F" Companies of their respective units; following were the regiments selected for this purpose:

The Black Watch, Montreal
The 48th Highlanders, Toronto
The Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver
The Canadian Scottish, Victoria
The North Nova Scotia Highlanders from Nova Scotia

30. The "E" Companies, which were mustered in Valcartier, Quebec in the spring of 1951, eventually became The First Canadian Highland Battalion and proceeded to Germany in that same year. The "F" Companies became the Second Highland Battalion. The Canadian Highland Depot was organized at Aldershot, Nova Scotia in 1953 to train recruits as reinforcements.

31. In October 1953, both battalions were re-designated as The First and Second Battalions The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada. In the Fall of 1953, the First Battalion returned from Hanover, Germany, where it had served with 27 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in the NATO Northern Group of Forces, Europe, to Aldershot Camp, Nova Scotia, where it remained until the Fall of 1959 when it was sent to Germany for NATO duty with 4 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

32. The Second Battalion proceeded to Korea from Camp Wainwright, Alberta, in October 1953. There it served with distinction with 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, a formation in 1 British Commonwealth Division, United Nations Forces Korea. In 1954 the Second Battalion returned to Canada, where it joined the First Battalion in Aldershot until May 1958 at which time the battalion moved to Base Gagetown, New Brunswick.

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33. The Regimental Depot moved from Aldershot Camp to Camp Sussex, New Brunswick in January 1955, where it remained until September 1958, at which time it joined the Second Battalion in St Andrew's Barracks, Base Gagetown.

34. In early 1962 the rotation of First and Second Battalions was carried out, with the First Battalion replacing the Second at Base Gagetown and the Second Battalion going to Germany.

35. The present stations of units of the Regiment are as follows:

1st Battalion - Base Gagetown
2nd Battalion - Base Gagetown
The Depot - Base Gagetown
The Black Watch Military Band - Montreal
3rd Battalion - Montreal

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

36. The Colonel-in-Chief of The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada is Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother.

37. The Colonel of the Regiment is Lt Col JW Knox, MBE, ED.

COMMANDING OFFICERS

38. Ranks and names of former Commanding Officers of the Regiment follow:

First Battalion

Lt Col R. L. Rutherford, OBE	1951-52
Lt Col H. H. A. Parker, OBE CD	1952-54
Lt Col W. H. Seamark, CD	1954-56
Lt Col J. M. E. Clarkson, MC CD	1956-59
Lt Col D. S. MacLennan, CD	1959-60
Lt Col W. A. Teed, CD	1960-63
Lt Col G. H. Sellar, CD	1963-66
Lt Col W. J. Newlands, CD	1966-

Second Battalion

Lt Col R. M. Ross, OBE ED CD	1952-55
Lt Col Wde N. Watson, DSO MC CD	1955-59
Lt Col C. H. E. Askwith, CD	1959-60
Lt Col W. C. Leonard, MBE CD	1960-63
Lt Col D. A. McAlpine, CD	1963-66
Lt Col H. J. Harkes, MC CD	1966-

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COMMANDING OFFICERS (Continued)

Depot

Maj W. J. MacDougald, CD	1953-58
Maj R. O. Porter, CD	1958-60
Maj G. D. Cochrane, CD	1960-63
Maj L. A. Watling, MC CD	1963-67
Maj B. E. Harper, CD	1967

Militia

Lt Col McFarlane, CD	1967

VICTORIA CROSSES

39. The Victoria Cross was instituted by Royal Warrant on 1 June, 1856, and first presented by Queen Victoria on 26 June, 1857. It is the highest award for valour in the British Commonwealth.

40. Twenty-one members of the Regiment have been awarded the Victoria Cross, including the following who were awarded the medal for heroic action during the First World War:

Lt Col Clarke-Kennedy	France - 1918
Lt M. F. Gregg	Cambrai, France - 1918
Cpl Goode H.	Canal du Nord, France - 1918
Lcpl Fisher F.	St. Julian's Wood, France - 1915
Pte Clarke J. B.	Amiens, France - 1918
Pte Dinson T.	Amiens, France - 1918
Pte Wood H. J.	Canal du Nord, France - 1918

AFFILIATED REGIMENTS

41. Following are the affiliated regiments of The Black Watch:

United Kingdom - Tyneside Scottish
Australia - 30 Battalion (New South Wales Scottish)
New Zealand - 1 Armoured Car Regiment, N Z Scottish
South Africa - Transvaal Scottish

THE RED HACKLE

42. Many different stories are told of how The Regiment obtained the Red Hackle, the most popular being the one about The Black Watch recapturing some British guns lost to the French at Guildermalsen (The Netherlands) in 1795. Although these stories are extremely interesting, they are, to the best of our knowledge and research, not based on facts. The truth of the matter is that the Red Hackle was adopted by The Black Watch for wear on his headdress instead of a badge. On the return of the Regiment from Flanders in 1795, hackles of red vulture feathers were issued to the troops on parade in Roysten, England; the

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wearing of the Red Hackle became the exclusive right of The Black Watch by virtue of a British Army Order signed in 1822.

THE REGIMENTAL BADGE AND MOTTO

43. A description of the badge of The Black Watch Regiment follows:

Superimposed on a diamond cut star of the Order of the Thistle, a wreath of thistles; within the wreath an oval inscribed "NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT"; within an oval a recessed seeded ground, St Andrew and Cross; above the oval a scroll inscribed The Black Watch; superimposed upon the scroll and surmounting the oval the crown; below the oval two scrolls; the upper inscribed "Royal Highland Regiment", the lower bearing the inscription "of Canada".

44. Our motto is: "Nemo me impune lacessit" (Latin). (Translation: No one provokes me with impunity (safety)).

REGIMENTAL MARCHES

45. Our Regimental marches are:

Quick March - "Highland Laddie"

Slow March - "Lochaber No More"

THE PIPES AND DRUMS

46. The origin of the pipes dates back before the days of Greek mythology. Although they are used in various forms in many countries such as Spain, Italy, Iran and Indian, only in Scotland has the playing of the pipes been developed to such a high degree. The pipes are probably the only musical instrument that has been officially banned as "an instrument of war"; this happened after the 1745 rebellion in Scotland on the orders of the Duke of Cumberland.

47. The earliest known Pipe Major was Alexander Wallace, who held this appointment in The Dunbarton's Regiment (later the Royal Scots in 1619. He was classed as an officer.

48. Pipers always accompany their battalions in peace and war. It is interesting to note that at the Battle of Fontenoy the Irish Pipers were on the opposing side of the Black Watch Pipers.

50. In 1783 the 79th (The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders) furnished a detachment of 2 officers and 135 other ranks who served with The Black Watch in the Ashantee War in Africa. To commemorate this association, the Black Watch pipers wear the badge of the Queen's Own Camerons on their cross belt as well as their own Regimental Badge.

51. Following are the daily routine tunes played by the pipers of our Regiment:

a. Reville	-	Johnny Cope
b. Meal Parades		
(1) Breakfast	-	Bannocks O' Barley Meal
(2) Lunch	-	Brose and Butter
(3) Evening Meal	-	Jeannie's Bawbee

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51. (Continued)

c. Retreat - The Green Hills of Tyrol (Scottish Soldier)
d. First Post - Haughs of Cromdale
e. Last Post - Lochaber No More
f. Lights Out - Sleep Dearie Sleep

52. The term "pipe band" is never used - always "The Pipes" or "The Pipes and Drums". The term "The Black Watch Brass Band" is never used either - always "The Black Watch Military Band".

53. The "Pipes and Drums" have a Pipe Major and a Drum Major; The Military Band has a Director of Music, an officer who not only directs but commands.

THE COLOURS

54. Colours represent our allegiance to the Queen and the Regiment. This cannot be expressed better than by a quotation paraphrased from Stephen Graham's book "A Private in the Guard" in which he says: "The Sovereign is a living, moving symbol and means The British Commonwealth. She does not stand for herself alone but for all of us. The nation is bound to the Queen by duty. Honour should be universally paid to the soldier because, in putting off his own clothes and putting on those of the Queen, he gives up his own free will and sacrifices his birthright of freedom, taking up voluntarily the yoke of sacrifice. "God Save the Queen", the national anthem, does not merely mean "God Save the Queen", but God Save our Country and our way of life as symbolized by the Queen.

55. The symbolism so expressed leads us to the symbolism of the Colours. Flags were used as rallying points even in the days of the Kings of Babylon. In the Middle Ages they were used as banners and flown so that each Lord or Baron should have some sign by which his followers could distinguish him in battle; each banner so used was of different, unmistakable colour, and carried the crests, or coats of the leaders. By about 1587 a great number of Captains of Infantry had no crests to bear on their standards and had to trust to colour only. The flags assumed a great diversity of hues and gained the name of "colours" as a consequence; they have been called so ever since.

56. In the English Civil War of 1642-50, company colours first came into use and took the form of a personal banner of the officer who raised the battalion or companies. There were ten or more companies to a battalion. The Colonel, the Lieutenant Colonel, the Major and the Captain each had one so that every battalion had at least ten colours.

57. In about 1661 these colours were reduced to some kind of order by an officer called Captain Thomas Venn. The regulations he produced stated; "The Colonel's Colour takes the first place. It is of a pure clean colour without any mixture; the Lieutenant Colonel's only with St. George's Arms in the upper corner next to the staff; the Major's same but with a little stream blazant, and every Captain with St. George's Arms alone but with so many spots and several devices as to pertain to the dignity of their several places".

58. These colours existed until the time of Queen Anne, when the number of colours was reduced to two per regiment, however adherence to Captain Venn's regulations may still be seen in some of the colours of this era.

59. In the days of Waterloo, colours measured 6 feet 6 inches by 6 feet and were carried on half pikes 9 feet 10 inches long. The staff to which the colours are fixed are still called "colour pikes".

60. Colours were last carried into action on 26 January 1881 by the 58th Foot. Up to that time they participated in all the fortunes of the day and were often torn by enemy fire. It can readily be understood that flags which have been so used soon came to be looked upon as something more than mere squares of silk carried on Ensign pikes, they became luck omens and souvenires of well contested campaigns. Old soldiers would gaze upon them with affection as memories of fallen comrades returned, recruits would gaze upon them with awe; bullet holes would be pointed out, or perhaps a sabre cut on the pike; tales of devotion would be recounted and it would not be long before they became invested with almost a religious significance.

61. No more fitting symbol of the "Sould of the Regiment" can be imagined; they fly, not only for the living, but for all who have died in the regiment for the sovereign.

62. Today two colours are normally presented to each regiment, and are carried by each of the Battalions of the Regiment. The King's or Queen's Colour, depending upon the reigning sovereign, represents the crown and reminds us of our allegiance. The Regimental Colour, which has the Battle Honours emblazoned upon it, displays the Honour and Glory of the Regiment for all to see and remember. Colours are usually presented to regiments by Royalty, their representatives, or by some personage from a very high station in life.

63. We, as soldiers, must pay compliments to the Colours by saluting. If we should meet or approach the Colours as an individual we must halt, face the Colours and salute; if we are on parade then we must act under command of whoever is in charge of the parade. The only time we do not pay compliments is when the Colours are cased, or when they are part of a funeral procession in which event we salute the bier and not the Colours.

64. On June 1, 1912 our present Third Battalion was presented with their colours; in June 1962 our Colonel-in-Chief, Her Majesty, the Queen Mother, presented colours to each of our battalions as part of our Centennial Celebrations. The Presentation and Trooping of the Colours Ceremonies were conducted in Montreal; personnel from the various Branches of The Canadian Black Watch Family participated in this colorful and historical event.

GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS

65. Although the Black Watch Regiment originally did not have a geographical affiliation, the fact that units of the Regular Force are located in Eastern Canada has resulted in a large percentage of our soldiers enrolling from the Atlantic Provinces. A walk into any Black Watch barrack room will convince the stranger that the Black Watch has a language all its own as he will probably hear some of the following Atlantic Province's sayings, in addition to other "choice" Army expressions:

> "Come and see what I look"
>
> "Stay where you're to 'till I come where you're at"

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65. (Continued)

"I'm from the Bay, Boy"

"Some good"

CONCLUSION

66. The future of the Regiment is yet to be written. You, together with the other members of The Black Watch Family, can make our Regiment the finest in the Canadian Army and one of the best in the world - or just another regiment. It is up to you! Have pride in your Regiment the distinctive Highland dress that you wear and always do your best to uphold the long and distinguished record of service which The Black Watch bears.

DEPOT

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

HISTORY OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMOURED CORPS

1. From a rather nebulous origin some time in World War 1 through a span of 15 years, when its origin and even its existence were completely forgotten, has emerged the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps of today, the Senior Corps of the Canadian Army.

2. The first Canadian Tank unit was organized in the War 1914-18 and was called the First Canadian Tank Battalion. This unit never saw action nor did the Second or Third Canadian Tank Battalions that were organized in 1918. The Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Lord Strathcona's Horse and the Fort Garry Horse did, however, see action and fought as cavalry in the 1st Canadian Cavalry Brigade. With the end of the war an idea to form a Canadian Tank Corps was forgotten and the foundling corps slipped into oblivion.

3. Nothing more was heard of the Tank Corps until 1936 when 6 militia Tank Battalions were authorized along with a Tank School consisting of 7 officers, 12 instructors and no tanks. The Commandant of the first school was the now Major General FF WORTHINGTON CV, MC, MM, CD, who is the acknowledged father of the Corps.

4. It was not until the outbreak of war in 1939 that any substantial progress was made in the Corps. At that time the school was re-named the Canadian Armoured Fighting Vehicles Centre and mobilized for war. There was little equipment, no money, and clothing presented a problem. About the same time two regiments, 1st Hussars and The Fort Garry Horse, were mobilized as Divisional Cavalry Regiments for the 1st and 2nd Canadian Infantry Division. Then during the winter of 1940, several more armoured units were mobilized and on 12 Aug 1940 the Canadian Armoured Corps was officially authorized. The Corps at this time consisted of 1st Hussars, The Fort Garry Horse, The Ontario Regiment (Tank) and The Three Rivers Regiment (Tank). These units were members of the 1st Armoured Brigade.

5. The Corps now expanded rapidly and in June 1941 the 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade was sent overseas. This Brigade was equipped with British Churchills and moved to the south of England to take part in the defence of Great Britain. Other Armoured formations moved to England in the fall of the same year and in Canada the 4th Canadian Infantry Division became the 4th Canadian Armoured Division with some of the countries finest infantry battalions donning the black beret. At the same time the 2nd Canadian Army Tank Brigade was formed and concentrated in Camp Borden. It initially consisted of:

20th Army Tank Battalion - (16/22 Saskatchewan Horse)
23rd Army Tank Battalion - (Halifax Rifles)
26th Army Tank Battalion - (Grey & Simcoe Foresters)

6. Meanwhile in England, the 14th Army Tank Battalion (The Calgary Regiment) was undergoing intensive combined operations training and on 19 Aug 1942 landed on the beaches of Dieppe with 2nd Canadian Infantry Division. This was the first action of a unit of the Canadian Armoured Corps overseas. In later months of 1942 more armoured units moved to England making, by the end of that year, 2 divisions and 2 independent armoured brigades in the Canadian Armoured Corps overseas. During 1943 more units were added. Most units were re-numbered and re-designated. Armoured car units were withdrawn from Armoured Divisions and became Corps Troops.

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7. In June 1943 the 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade which had not changed in the re-organization went to the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, where it took part in the invasion of Sicily, and eventually in operations on the mainland of Italy. In Oct 1943 this Brigade was joined by the 5th Canadian Armoured Division and 1st Armoured Car Regt (Royal Canadian Dragoons) making the strength of the Canadian Armoured Corps in the Mediterranean 1 Division and 1 Brigade.

8. In the meantime the other Canadian Armoured units were training for the landings in Normandy, and it was the 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade that landed in the initial assault in support of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division. Shortly after the fall of Caen the 4th Canadian Armoued Division landed and both armoured formations took leading roles in the Normandy Breakout and pursuit across the Seine into Belgium and Holland.

9. Early in 1945, the 1st Canadian Corps moved from Italy and became part of the First Canadian Army in Europe. This meant that there were now 17,000 all ranks of the Canadian Armoured Corps in Europe, contained in more than 20 units. This was the situation when hostilities ceased.

10. In August 1945, His Majesty the King, in recognition of gallantry in action, and devotion to duty of the officers and men of the Corps, approved the prefix "Royal" and on 2 Aug 1945 the Canadian Armoured Corps became the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps.

11. On return to Canada all of the units of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps returned to a non-permanent militia role except for two of the present day regular Armoured Regiments - The Royal Canadian Dragoons in Camp Petawawa and the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) in Calgary. The Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School continued in Camp Borden.

12. World events led to the formation of NATO in 1949 and one of Canada's military contributions was 27 Canadian Infantry Brigade formed in 1951 for service in West Germany. "C" Squadron, The Royal Canadian Dragoons was a part. Two years later in 1953, they were relieved by "D" Squadron, The Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) who in turn were relieved by "A" Squadron RCD in 1955.

13. When the Korean War broke out the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps again played its part, sending "C" Squadron of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) to Korea in May 1951 as part of 25 CIBG. This squadron was relieved by "B" Squadron in June 1952. After the cessation of hostilities "D" Squadron of the RCD relieved "A" Squadron of the LdSH(RC) in a policing role for the United Nations.

14. Meanwhile in Europe Canada's NATO commitment had been increased and the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps was now represented by both an armoured regiment and a reconnaissance squadron. The first units involved were The Royal Canadian Dragoons stationed at Fort Beausejour, Iserlohn, West Germany and The Reconnaissance Squadron of The Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) stationed at Fort Chambly, Soest, West Germany.

15. In 1956 a United Nations Emergency Force was formed for the Middle East. The Corps role was to police a sector of the frontier between Israel and the UAR. The Corps representative this time was the 56th Canadian Reconnaissance Squadron, a unit made up of personnel of the RCD and LdSH(RC). They were to serve one year before being relieved by the next squadron.

16. About this time the Corps began expanding once more. In April 1957 the 1/8 Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's) became the third armoured regiment and in October 1958 The Fort Garry Horse became the fourth. These two regiments also saw service with 4 CIBG in Europe, the Hussars from November 1959 to November 1962 and The Garrys from

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November 1962 to January 1966. Their Reconnaissance Squadrons went to Egypt also; the Hussars relieving the 56th Canadian Reconnaissance Squadron in January 1958 until relieved by the RCD Reconnaissance Squadron in January 1959 who in turn were relieved by The Garry Squadron in January 1960.

17. In 1964 the United Nations sent a peace keeping force to the troubled island of Cyprus. The reconnaissance squadron of The Royal Canadian Dragoons became the first RCAC unit to participate. As this tour was only of 6 months duration a succession of squadrons followed: September 1964 - LdSH(RC); March 1965 - the RCD.

18. With reconnaissance elements needed for normal army operations and with the likelihood of existing United Nations recce commitments carrying on, it was decided that one of the present armoured regiments would become a reconnaissance regiment. Therefore in September 1964 the VIII Canadian Hussard (Princess Louise's) were chosen for this role.

19. The Royal Canadian Armoured Corps has evolved from a tank school of 19 all ranks to a wartime strength of 20,000 to a corps with commitments at home, in Europe, in Cyprus and on the Israeli UAR border. Among its unit battle honours are such names as Dieppe, Sicily, Termoli, Camp Basso, Moro River, Ortona, Melfa River, Hitler Line, Gothic Line, Normandy Landing, Caen, Falaise, Leopold Canal, Hochwald Forest and the Rhine Crossing, and Korea.

It is an enviable record.

OUTLINE HISTORY

ROYAL CANADIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS

FORWARD

In the relatively short period of its existence the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals has earned an enviable reputation, not only for the development and operation of good communications in this ever-changing Army but also for the high calibre of officers and men it has trained and developed for the Army.

Indeed we can be proud of our Corps and we should take a look at the highlights of what has gone on before us.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN CORPS OF SIGNALS

by WO2 F. W. Pratt

Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

Signals are the communicators -- the branch of the Army responsible for providing communications to our modern fighting force.

While a battalion commander uses only his own signal platoon, wearing the badge of his own infantry unit, to keep in touch with his outlying companies, platoons and sections, above battalion level all communications become the job of the Royal Canadian Signals. Battalions are linked to their parent brigade headquarters by telephone, radio and despatch rider services provided by a troop of the Divisional Signal Regiment. The brigades, Artillery headquarters and divisional troops are in turn similarly linked to divisional headquarters. And so it continues on up the line, using teletype as well, to the highest formation, through corps, army and army group signal regiments.

At each of the various field headquarters, communications activities are concentrated in a signal centre, a bustling tent or underground shelter where the rattle of the teletypes is accompanied around the clock by the babel of the telephone exchange, the hum and chatter from the radio room and the roar of arriving and departing despatch riders.

Just as techniques and weapons of war have advanced with the years, so have the equipment and methods of military communications kept pace with rapid advances in Canada's electronics and communications industries. The waving flag and flashing lamp often associated with the term "signals" have long since given way to the two-way radio, the radio relay system, the tape-relay teletype network and the modern telephone system today.

It is the challenge of putting these modern tools of the communicator's art to the most effective use under exacting military conditions that inspires the Canadian signalman of today.

A Corps with Traditions

For all its progressive spirit, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals is not without its traditions. Young men joining Signals today are unconsciously following in the footsteps of an illustrious group of officers and men dedicated to the tradition "The Message Must Get Through!", whose pioneering spirit brought Canadian military communications to their present high standard in just over fifty years. This high standard achieved worldwide attention in 1956 when Maj-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, after looking over the signal troop that arrived in Egypt with the Canadian component of the United Nations Emergency Force, asked for 130 more Canadian signalmen to be sent to the Suez to man the communications linking all the scattered elements of his force. These men arrived in the Middle East in January, 1957, aboard HMCS Magnificent.

It was, incidentally, in the same continent of Africa that the suggestion of an independently organized signal corps in the British Army was first heard. The suggestion did not, however, receive immediate consideration, having been put forward during the South African War by a somewhat radically minded war correspondent named Winston S. Churchill.

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A Corps is Born

It was Canada who first acted on the idea, by organizing the first independent signal corps in the British Commonwealth.

By 1903, the important place of signalling in the Canadian Army had begun to receive recognition at Ottawa and an ex-British Army Officer, Capt. (later Major) Bruce Carruthers, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for signalling at National Defence Headquarters. Envisaging the growing significance of military communications, this officer planned a separate branch of the army to look after its signalling problems and eventually received approval for his idea. Thus was born the infant Canadian Signal Corps, although its father did not live to witness much of the development he had foreseen. Major Carruthers died in 1910 and was buried on the outskirts of Kingston, later chosen in his honour as the present home of the Corps School. Until 1919, however, Signals shared communications responsibilities with the Engineers.

Signalling in the Great War

At the beginning of the Great War, the responsibilities of the Corps, which had been renamed the "Canadian Signal Corps" in 1913, were limited to telephone communication and visual telegraphy, which embraced flags, lamps and heliographs. The higher branches of signalling were then, as in the British Army, the province of the Engineers. As a result, the Signal Company of the First Canadian Division and the various signal units formed later in the war were hybrid combinations of Engineer wireless and telegraph sections and Canadian Signals Corps Sections.

It was a direct result of the farsightedness behind the organization of the "Signalling Corps (Militia)" that it was possible, in 1914, to form the First Canadian Divisional Signal Company at Valcartier from Militia units all over Canada. This company set an admirable example by the rapidity with which it prepared to embark for overseas service.

The first World War saw the development in the Canadian Expeditionary Force of spark wireless, buried telephone cable, and message rockets, in addition to the widespread use of motorcyclist despatch riders, messenger dogs, carrier pigeons and the old reliable lamps and flags. Daring despatch riders and men who laid telephone cable from six-horse cable wagons driven at a gallop led glamorous, if somewhat dangerous lives in those days.

During the muddy fighting in France, one of the Corps' pioneer officers rose to prominence. Elroy Forde went overseas as a lieutenant and before the end of the war was a distinguished Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Signal Officer of the Canadian Corps.

Under his astute guidance, Canadian communications in France had developed so that at the time of the Armistice the Corps was represented by no less than four Divisional Signals, a Divisional Artillery Signals, a Field Artillery Brigade Signal section and a Corps Signals.

The thorough training of the multitude of signalmen who staffed these units was one of the Corps' great achievements in the First World War. In Canada, a shortage of wireless equipment and qualified instructors confined signal training to visual and line telegraphy. This was carried out at a training depot in Ottawa by a veteran officer, the late Lt-Col. T.E.Powers, DSO.

In England, wireless training equipment at the Signal Training Depot was equally inadequate, despite the demand for wireless operators which increased steadily from 1915 until the end of the war. In France, the Canadian Corps Signals School trained not only men for Signals units but regimental signallers of other arms as well.

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In 1917 this school was finally able to undertake wireless training, but the staff and facilities were so limited that the training was given only to men who were already professional telegraphists. Nevertheless, of all Allied troops in France, the Canadian Corps made the most extensive use of wireless.

Growth of the Corps Before 1939

It was only by Col. Forde's eloquent persuasion that the General Staff was convinced in 1919 that there wouldbe any need for Signals in peacetime. Eventually he was authorized to take a few vacancies from the Instructional Cadre to form a "Canadian Signalling Instructional Staff" in the Permanent Force. He was fortunate in having an enviable field from which to choose an authorized five officers and fifteen men as a nucleus for the Corps he planned to build.

The original five officers who were gazetted into the Corps in August 1920 were:

Major P. Earnshaw, DSO, MC
Major W.A. Steel, MC
Capt. and Brevet Lt-Col. T.E. Powers, DSO, VD
Capt. H.T. May, MC
Capt. E.G. Weeks, MC, MM.

Signals, now completely divorced from the Engineers, had thus secured a precarious foothold in the vastly reduced post-war Canadian Army. It was at this time that the British Army first adopted the idea of a separate Corps of Signals, reversing the usual order of things by following a precedent set in the Canadian Army. However, the distinctive badge used by the British Corps was adopted, with modifications, by the Canadian Corps while the earlier badge which had been designed by Major Carruthers was changed slightly to form the present collar badge. The central figure in both British and Canadian Signals Corps badge is the figure of Mercury or "Jimmy".

The original motto coined by Major Carruthers, "Velox, Versutus, Vigilans" (speed, accuracy, watchfulness) is still part of the Corps Badge. Signals in the past fifty years have fully lived up to this motto and, in so doing, gained an eviable reputation for initiative, ingenuity, efficiency and devotion to duty.

In 1921, after a few months under the temporary title of "Canadian Permanent Signal Corps" the title "Royal" was granted by His Majesty The King to the Permanent Force element of the Corps and the present name was adopted.

In the meantime the forerunner of the present Militia was being reorganized and the Signals units in the various centres across Canada became known collectively as the Canadian Corps of Signals. The main function of the five signal officers and fifteen WOs and NCOs of the Permanent Force was to supervise the training of these non-permanent units.

Several officers and NCOs from other Corps were loaned to assist as District Signal Officers and instructors. One of these was Capt. J.E. Genet, MC, of the PPCLI, who not only joined the Corps when the establishment permitted, and in 1939 took the 1st Canadian Divisional Signals to England as a lieutentnt-colonel, but served throughout the Northwest Europe campaign as Chief Signal Officer, First Canadian Army as a Brigadier. He retired in 1947 and became the first Honorary Colonel-Commandant of the Corps.

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To standardize signal training throughout Canada, all instructors were gathered together at Rockcliffe near Ottawa, during the autumn months of both 1920 and 1921 for refresher training at "Royal Schools". The third Royal School was held at Camp Borden in 1922 and from it developed the Corps' first home, known as "The Depot, RC Signals". There was nothing very pretentious for the signalmen who first moved there in 1922. Through the indulgence of the R.C.A.F., already well established in the camp, the newcomers were accommodated at Borden somewhat in the manner of poor relations. For a few months one barrack room served as headquarters offices, living quarters, storeroom and classroom. With the growth of the establishment, training quarters were found, unfortunately at some distance. Signals were fed by the R.C.A.F. kitchen, an arrangement which grew increasingly unsatisfactory as both continued to expand.

Two of the old buildings, now covered with brick siding, are still in use by the RCASC School, as their headquarters and officers' mess.

About this time another important organization that was to be a great factor in the development of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals was formed. This was a depot for the inspection and overhaul of wireless equipment coming back from overseas, originally called the Signals Inspection and Test Department and located in rather dingy quarters a few blocks from the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. This depot presently undertook the development, design and manufacture of wireless equipment that made much of the Corps' coming expansion possible.

Signals in the North

In 1923 the opening of radio stations at the Yukon mining communities of Mayo Landing and Dawson City heralded the coming of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System. This system grew from two to twenty-three stations, ranging in size from two men at Fort Chipewyan to nineteen at Norman Wells. It has become a vital link in the development of our rich northern frontier, providing reliable radio communications for mining companies, aircraft, trading posts and prospectors alike. Regular weather reports from these stations are used in national forecasts from the Dominion Meteorological Office.

When air mail was introduced to the Canadian public in 1927, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, with its established reputation for reliable radio service, was made responsible for a nationwide system of radio beacons, required to guide the mail planes. Signals also supplied communications for the first transatlantic air mail from ships at sea to Montreal, and for the visits of the British dirigibles R-100 and R-101.

Despite these non-military duties, the principal task of the Permanent Force element of the Corps in those days was to supervise the signal training program of the Militia, whose units were formed by dedicated young officers in most of the larger centres across Canada and, as they grew, they were gathered together each summer (often at their own expense, for they received no pay) for training at Camp Borden and Sarcee, Alberta. Many of these original Militia Commanding Officers rose to high staff posts in the Second World War, and most of the original officers of the Permanent Force element of Signals have since risen to positions of prominence in the Canadian Army, living proof of the high calibre of the early leaders who chose part or full time careers in Signals.

Two Important Events

An important milestone in the development of Signals in Canada was reached in 1935 with the construction of a permanent Corps School at Vimy Barracks near Kingston, completed in 1937. The Corps' previous home had been a group of "temporary" huts at Camp Borden, first occupied in 1922.

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Another event of importance to the Corps was the appointment of HRH the Princess Royal as Colonel-in-Chief; Her Royal Highness, sister of George VI and aunt of HM Queen Elizabeth II, is also colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Scottish (Princess Mary's) of Victoria, of the Royal Signals (British Army) and of the Signal Corps of Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, SR & N, and S Africa. During the Second World War she paid many visits to Royal Canadian Signals units serving in England and Northwest Europe, and took a keen interest in their work.

A Vital Role in the Second World War

The Second World War, with its unprecendented requirement for communications befitting large-scale mobile fighting, saw a great increase in the size and scope of operations of the Royal Canadian Signals. Each of Canada's five fighting divisions was furnished with a divisional signal unit of nearly a thousand men, and there was also a large signal unit for each of two corps headquarters and another for Headquarters First Canadian Army.

When mobilization came in 1939, Canada was indeed thankful for the foresight and self-sacrifice which had been responsible for raising the force of part time soldiers, the Non-Permanent Active Militia. While the small Permanent Force element of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals formed a nucleus and training staff in some of the units, the vast hundreds of loyal Canadians who had made a hobby of military signalling, one or two night a week, played a prominent part in organizing the large Signals force of the Second World War.

In late 1939, First Canadian Divisional Signals ("1st Div Sigs") sailed to England and was followed at intervals, by the other four "Div Sigs". Most of them set up shop, initially, in Mons Barracks, Aldershot, to complete individual training, each unit making way for its successor by moving out with its division to a field location for unit and formation training.

As the Canadian Army overseas expanded, First and Second Corps Signals were formed in England, as were Signals, First Canadian Army and 1st Canadian Lines of Communication Signals. No. 1 Canadian Signals Reinforcement Unit at Cove, Hants, received drafts of reinforcements from Canada and from hospital, completed their training and supplied them to field units as required.

In London, a static Signals unit provided communications for Canadian Military Headquarters.

In August 1942, Canadian signalmen got their first brief taste of action in Europe, in the Dieppe Raid. 2 Div Sigs and 1st Candian Army Tank Brigade Sigs took part, and received a number of awards, including the only DSO won by a member of RC SIGS during the Second World War.

The departure of 1st Div Sigs for Italy in 1943 brought the long months of patient training in England to an end for at least some of the Canadian Signalmen overseas. They were followed by 5th Armd Div Sigs, 1st Armd Brigade Sigs and 1st Corps Sigs.

6 Jun 44 found 3rd Div Sigs and 2nd Armoured Brigade Sigs among the hordes on the beaches of Normandy. The beach-head established, they were joined by the remaining field units in England and all brought great honour to the Corps by their exploits through Caen, Falaise, the Pas de Calais, the Scheldt Estuary, the Nijmegen Salient, the Reichwald Forest, the Hochwald and all the other battlegrounds of Northwest Europe. By the end of the war in May 45, they had been joined by Signals veterans of Ortona, the Moro River, the Hitler Line and the Gothic Line who had come up from the victorious Italian campaign and driven by convoy through France and Belgium. All were together again in the towns of Holland and Northwestern Germany.

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In addition to these campaigners, further hundreds served in base signals units and more were on active service in North Africa, Hong Kong, Australia and Burma.

Col. Forde retired as head of the Corps during the Second World War, his faith in the importance of signalling justified by the large contribution being made by his thousands of signalmen overseas.

Between ward the development of signalling methods had lagged somewhat, but the first years of the war brought rapid strides. A vastly improved British radio set known as the No. 19 Set, for example, was produced in Canada and became the reliable standard throughout the armies of the British Commonwealth for short and medium range radio-communication. It was standard equipment in every tank and is still in use today. More powerful sets were developed for greater distances, much of the experimental work being done in Canada.

Between fixed points, telephone was the backbone of communication and many thousands of miles of field cable were laid (and picked up later) by Signals linemen, often under very hazardous circumstances. Portable carrier telephony equipment was developed, enabling one telephone line to do the work of many by providing several separate communication channels.

Field teleprinters carried a great volume of message traffic, especially in rear areas. Bulky orders and urgent despatches were carried over the length and breadth of the battle areas by Signals despatch riders, whose blue and white armbands allowed their motorcycles and jeeps clear passage through all barriers.

The Second World War proved that service in Signals offered a share of the hazards of the Infantry and the tanks. 24 Canadian officers and 367 men gave their lives while serving overseas with Signals, many of whom had come from the ranks of the Militia.

Many battlefield decorations were awarded to courageous soldiers wearing the Signals badge. Most of these were won by linemen and despatch riders who, realizing the importance of their missions, persevered under enemy fire --- often after being wounded -- to mend broken lines or deliver vital messages.

Signals in the Post-War Army

In the re-organized post-war Canadian Army, Signals play a prominent part in both the Regular Army and the Militia. Signals units in the Militia are authorized to carry more men and better equipment than in the lean pre-war years. Many officers and NCOs with battle experience joined these units after the war to guide them in the training of the younger signalmen on whom the army will depend in a future emergency.

In the present Militia, Signals are represented by seven Signal Regiments and nine Independent Signal Squadrons, located in the major cities from Victoria to Halifax. Militia Signals concentrations similar to those held at Sarcee, Alberta, and Camp Borden, Ontario, in the thirties are now held every summer in both Eastern and Western Canada. Some Militia Signals units have affiliated cadet corps and many have CWAC personnel on strength.

In the Regular Army, Signals are now organized on a quite different basis from that of the pre-war period, reflecting a basic change in the relation of these two peacetime forces to each other. Where there was, before the Second World War, a large Non-Permanent Active Militia trained and administered by a relatively small Permanent Force there is now the reverse: a large Regular Army supported by the Militia.

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Until 1958 the Regular Army included a trained Infantry Division and an airborne Mobile Striking Force. The Division has since been divided into independent brigade groups.

In the 1st Canadian Infantry Division was a Signal Regiment with an establishment of 1,000 men and 500 vehicles including approximately 35 officers, 300 radio operators, 150 linemen and line mechanics, 150 radio mechanics, telegraph mechanics and electricians, 50 despatch riders, 50 drivers, 50 teletype operators, 30 clerks and storemen and 25 cooks. Also in this division were four Artillery signal troops. The Mobile Striking Force, a group of airborne units kept ready for instant service anywhere, included No. 1 Airborne Signal Squadron, based at Barriefield Camp near Kingston.

RC SIGS field units in the Regular Army now include 1, 2 and 3 Brigade Group Signal Squadrons and I, 2 and 3 Airborne Signal Troops in Calgary, Camp Borden and Camp Gagetown respectively and 4 Brigade Group Signal Squadron in Germany.

Signals units incorporated in the Command and Area Headquarters system in Canada have a dual function: They operate the Canadian Army Signal System with one hand and with the other they assist and advise their commanders and staffs and the Regular and Militia units and establishments in their commands. They were recognized in 1957 to provide a squadron or troop in each Area and a troop at each major camp, and a HQ RC SIGS at the headquarters of each command.

From Kingston to Vancouver in twenty-nine minutes is not the latest jet record or the speed of a long-range guided missile -- that's the speed of an average top priority army message as it flashes from the local signal centre at Kingston through relay centres in Toronto and Edmonton to the Pacific Coast. Passing 100,000 of these messages on their way every month is the business of the army's own telegraph network, the Canadian Army Signal System.

A Corporal injured in action, a shortage of Canadian cigarettes in the Brigade in Germany, or a lost aircraft spotted at Fort Reliance, Northwest Territories; every message is treated with care and speed by the teletype and radio operators of the Royal Canadian Signals. For rapid communication within and among commands, areas and camps in Canada they use the "tape relay" system of teletype and radio teletype operation pioneered by Western Union and the U.S.Army, and high-speed radio circuits to overseas points.

The heart of the system, known as the primary relay station, is tucked away in an upstairs back room in downtown Toronto, where the names on a bank of clattering teletypes read like an airline timetable: Edmonton, Winnipeg, Montreal, Fredericton .... all major relay centres only minutes away. Through minor relay centres at Vancouver, Calgary, Kingston and Quebec City, 34 message centres feed telegraph traffic to and from the main communications channels of the system. The various centres are joined by wires leased from commercial telegraph and telephone companies, by radioteletype and by microwave radio relay links.

Messages can be switched to Naval or Air Force communications systems, to commercial telegraph companies or to the globe-circling British Commonwealth radio network known as "Comcan".

Through Signals operators and technicians in relay and message centres across Canada, many of which operate around the clock, the Canadian Army is always in close touch with its many outposts, now located on four continents.

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In Korea, the Corps was represented by an augemented brigade signal troop and by detachments serving in Infantry and Artillery regiments. In Germany, brigade signals units have been undergoing advanced field training in the shadow of the iron curtain since 1951. In Egypt 180 Canadian signalmen wearing the sky-blue headdress of the United Nations Emergency Force are adding immeasurably to Canada's reputation abroad.

In Canada, static units of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals are engaged in a number of important tasks. Besides the Canadian Army Signal System, they maintained until 1958 a score of isolated stations of the NWT & Yukon Radio System, one of them inside the Arctic Circle. They perfect improved types of communications equipment at the E & E Div of the Army Development Establishment near Ottawa and test much of it in the bitter windchill of Fort Churchill. They serve in field training units ready for service anywhere on short notice, and they operate the Royal Canadian School of Signals at Kingston for the training of both Regular and Militia signalmen. Also located at Kingston is No. 5 Signal Squadron which supplies communications and electronic countermeasures for special exercises, and tests new equipment and communications techniques.

A Half-Century Completed

In 1953 the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals reached its fiftieth birthday. This historic milestone in the development of the branch of the service that organized and operated the complex communications systems of two world wars, built a vast radio network that united the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, and brought this country's military communications to its present high standard, was observed with fitting ceremonies at Vimy Barracks, Kingston on October 24th of that year.

A few short weeks later many of the old-timers of the Corps who had witnessed the birthday ceremonies, returned to Vimy Barracks for a more solemn occasion: the funeral of the late Col. Forde. The service was held in the main foyer of the building that bears his name.

Signals Royal Visit

Ever since the appointment of HRH the Princess Royal as Colonel-in-Chief of the Corps in 1940, it had been hoped that some day she could visit Signals units in Canada. During the Second World War she inspected most Canadian Signals units overseas but it was ten years later before Her Royal Highness was able to pay her first visit to this country.

The Princess arrived in Quebec City on the Empress of France, on September 30th 1955, at the invitation of the Honorary Colonel Commandant of the Royal Canadian Signals, and representatives of the Corps were in the welcoming committee.

The principal Corps functions in honour of the Colonel-in-Chief took place at the Royal Canadian School of Signals, but others were held in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver.

On Friday morning, October 7th, the Princess stepped from the Royal railway car in Kingston and was greeted by a Royal Salute of a 100-man guard of honour from the Corps School, and the scarlet-clad Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band.

That afternoon the Colonel-in-Chief made a brief but thorough inspection of the School.

When the Princess' car drew up at the saluting base in front of the Forde Building on Saturday, October 8th, more than 700 troops -- including three bands in scarlet -- were on parade; every man wearing the badge of the Royal Canadian Signals.

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In Ottawa, a 100-man guard of honour from the Royal Canadian School of Signals was drawn up at the base of the Peace Tower when the Princess Royal visited the Parliament Buildings on October 10th, and music was provided by the RC SIGS Band. After leaving Parliament Hill, the Royal party drove to the armoury of 3rd Signal Regiment (Militia).

During her visit to Toronto, the Princess was greeted on her arrival at the provincial Parliament Buildings by a guard of honour from 1st Canadian Infantry Divisional Signal Regiment (Regular) of Camp Borden, and the trumpet band of 2nd Signal Regiment (Militia) of Toronto.

After a visit to Niagara Falls, the Royal party left Toronto by air for Victoria, beginning the third week of her visit.

On leaving Vancouver for Montreal and the return voyage to England, the Princess said she would return to England with a deep affection for the Canadian people. She called her tour a "treasured memory which the passage of time will never dim".

New Developments in Signal Equipment

Civilian Electronic development since the Second World War has been parallelled in the Army by the appearance of many new items of signal equipment. Some of it is in field use and many more items are in the development stage.

In event of atomic war, the army will need the best possible communications because it will be widely dispersed and will have to travel faster than ever before. To this end, the army had developed three new radio sets.

One set, with a range of 500 miles, is intended for use with the airborne Mobile Striking Force and would provide communications between the area into which paratroops have dropped and their advance base.

The other two sets are walkie-talkies designed primarily for Infantry use. Both are for short-range communications and can easily be carried by one man.

One developed in Canada and known as the CPRC-26, has a range of one to two miles and is used for company-to-platoon communication. It weights 10½ pounds compared to about 35 pounds for the equivalent Second World War equipment and is smaller than a loaf of bread and was adopted as the standard infantry 1 mile set by all the NATO countries.

A larger set, weighing about 22 pounds, is for company-battalion use and has a range of five to ten miles. It is called the AN/PRC 510 and is about the size of a large box of soap flakes.

The batteries, which constitute more than one-third of these sets by weight and volume, have a life of approximately 24 working hours. Both sets can be immersed in water without ill effect and their cases are made of magnesium alloy instead of the usual steel.

Nor have the advantages of radio relay transmission been overlooked by the Army. When a unit or formation moves into a new location, the equivalent of several telephone lines to distant points can now be made available almost at once through the use of mobile radio relay sets. This equipment, which uses microwave frequencies, is characterized by dish-type antennae commonly associated with television network transmission. The smaller set, which is portable, is reminiscent of the old lamps and heliographs in that it is mounted on a tripod and requires a line-of-sight path to the next set although there is, of course, no flash of light to reveal its location.

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For extreme distances, a practical system based on a principle once considered fantastic, holds great promise. It is called "Janet" and uses the trails of infinitesimal meteors in the ionosphere to reflect messages in long hops.

Because the signals reflected from the trails are largely independent of ionospheric conditions such as disturbances caused by the aurora borealis, meteor trail transmissions will be particularly valuable for Canada with its vast distances in the aurora belt.

An improved field telephone, a far cry from the D-3 of the Great War and the D-5, Tele F and Tele L of 1939-1945, is being manufactured in Canada and is now in Field use. It is highly versatile and will work, using standard flashlight batteries, with any type of manual switchboard. It can also be used for remote control of a radio set and in an emergency it can operate for a short distance without batteries. It is called the TA-43, and works equally well as a desk phone or tied to a tree. It is virtually unaffected by extremes of weather and will stand a lot of rough handling.

A Promising Future

In any future emergency involving Canadian troops, it will again be the men of the Royal Canadian Signals who will man the radios and teletypes, put up the telephone lines and deliver the urgent messages, although the methods will be different as the result of new techniques in atomic and conventional warfare.

New communications trends promise plenty of excitement for the signalmen with an eye for tomorrow. For instance, telephone lines have been laid successfully from light aircraft by RC SIGS linemen and with the development of suitable field equipment, it is likely that signalmen will be carrying "creepy-peepy" television camera-transmitters and ground radar in forward areas for battlefield surveillance during important operations.

This is the story of the Corps which began fifty years ago in the mind of Major Bruce Carruthers, and which established military communications as one of the arts of war, in 1914-1918. This is the story of the Corps which barely survived in the First World War but, thanks to the efforts of Col. Forde and his faithful few, lived to establish a great radio communication system in the North and to establish and train a large part-time army of eager signalmen. This is the Corps that provided the thousands of trained sugnalmen needed to control the vast Canadian forces of the Second World War; the corps, that, backed by a half-century of hard-earned experience, stands ready to provide the military communications whenever Canada calls: The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

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DEPOT

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS

On November 1, 1901 General Order No. 141 established a new branch of the Army to be known as the Canadian Army Service Corps (CASC) and authorized the formation of Four Companies - No. 1 Coy at London, Ont., No. 2 Coy at Toronto, No. 3 Coy at Kingston and No. 4 Coy at Montreal. With the passing of time the strength of the Service Corps grew to eighteen static RCASC Companies distributed throughout Canada and Five Field Transport Companies.

The reason for forming the Service Corps was to produce an organization capable of maintaining a fighting force in the field with the supply of food and forage, transport of military stores, supplies, ammunition, POL, also the transportation of the sick and wounded.

On December 1, 1901 Major Biggar was appointed assistant Quartermaster General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and detailed to command the Corps.

It can be assumed that the first four Companies undertook programs of self instruction as there was no instructional cadre to assist them, hoever in 1903 Summer Camps of Instruction were established and No's 2, 3, and 4 Companies were ordered to attend these Camps at Niagara, Barriefield and Three Rivers respectively. With the training given at these Camps the Service Corps became very proficient in the duties of baking break, slaughtering and butchering cattle as well as procuring and issuing other supplies.

In 1906 the name Canadian Army Service Corps was changed to (CPASC) Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps then again in 1919 King George V approved the title of Royal to be used and eventually CPASC became RCASC.

WATER TRANSPORT

In 1904-5 the Canadian Government purchased two ships for use at Halifax, the SS Alfreda and the SS Armstrong. With the purchase of these ships the Water Transport Section of the Service Corps was formed with the beginning of World War 11. Water Transport consisted of fourteen vessels and 125 Officers and men. Some of their duties were towing targets for the Artillery and Navy for target practice, delivering mail, concert parties, personnel, and supplies to various outposts also the transporting of the sick and injured at all hours. This section was abandoned in 1948.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT

The army purchased a few motor cars and trucks in 1912 and to handle them it was decided to form a Mechanical Transport Branch. Up to this time and for a few years to come horses were the main source of transport for the Service Corps.

Military convoys created quite a stir in these early days. The first convoy of five Kelley Trucks left Ottawa for Toronto in 1915. The trip took five days, today it takes approximately five hours.

CATERING

During the summer of 1942 the Catering Wing was formed for the purpose of training and holding reinforcement cooks and butchers for the Canadian Army. Until this time every cook in the Canadian Army was a member of the unit he was serving, but with the establishment of the Catering Wing all cooks were transferred to the RCASC for administration, training, trade testing, promotion and posting. All cooks are trained at the RCASC School, Base Borden.

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MOVEMENT CONTROL

In the Canadian Army, Movement Control has been a function of the RCASC from the beginning, it started during the first decade of the century with the appointment of Militia Railway Traffic Officers whose chief responsibility was getting Militia Units to and from Summer Camp. During World War 1 the system proved incapable of handling large bodies of troops especially during a time of war. In Sep 1939 a Movement Control Group was organized and it assumed responsibility for the movement of all Canadian troops and materials whether by land, sea or air.

PERSONNEL

During World War 1 a total of 589 Offieers and 16,519 other ranks served in the Service Corps, out of these 767 honors and awards were won. Today the army with a strength of 49,000 one in seven is RCASC second in size only to the infantry. There are approximately 1400 cooks and 1500 clerks employed in army units both Field and Static.

All RCASC personnel are trained at the Corps School, Base Borden whether for driving and maintenance training, Clerical Training, Food Service Training or attending courses two of which are the Chief Transport Operator Group 4 Course, or Cook Group 4.

The Corps motto is Nil Sine Labore (Nothing without Labour) and the Regimental March of the RCASC is "Wait For The Wagon". The Colonel in Chief of the RCASC is Field Marshall, His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster.

As you can well understand it would be impossible to put the complete history of the RCASC on a few pages such as this however, a very detailed history is available in book form called "Wait For The Wagon" and can be purchased through any RCASC Unit.

DEPOT

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS
BY
(MAJ W G CLEVER, CD, RCAMC)

Before Confederation

Early Canada was without a civilian medical service other than that provided by the regimental surgeons of British units. The country was too poor and sparsely populated to support medical training schools, or to attract doctors from other countries. However, when their units were called to the United Kingdom, many British regimental surgeons settled in Canada; others had come north in 1783 with the loyalist fugitives from the United States. These men founded a civilian medical service, and as the British regular army withdrew and Canada's population increased, medical schools and hospitals were established. A base was thus formed for a military medical service. Initially this was a regimental service, each militia unit having its surgeon-major chosen from the local doctors and still considered a personal attendant of the colonel of the regiment. There was no Army Medical Service and consequently no preliminary medical training was given to the regimental medical officers.

Later, as the British withdrew, Canadian regular garrisons were established at strategic points such as Quebec, Kingston and Winnipeg. The need then arose for medical attention, but again it was met by the appointment of local doctors as part-time medical officers to these garrisons. At the time of the Fenian raids additional civilian doctors voluntarily made up any deficiency. Dr. Brewster, of Ridgeway, Ontario, for example, who had served as a medical officer in the American Civil War, treated men of both sides during local fighting near his home in 1866.

The need for medical organization and supervision became evident during the Fenian raids, but little was done. In 1866, Dr. G.P. Girdwood[1] was appointed Medical Staff Officer at Ottawa, a part-time position. During the same summer militia field brigades were authorized in Canada, each with a surgeon on the staff and a medical officer to every 400 men in the brigade. Panniers were authorized for the staff surgeon and equipment for one field hospital per battalion with the rider added that the field hospital equipment was not to be used if buildings were available. Such medical regulations as were required were published from time to time in General Orders.

Red River Expedition

In 1870 a combined force of British regulars and Canadian militia under Colonel Wolseley[2] was sent to put down a rebellion led by Louis Riel. Surgeon Major Young[3] was appointed Principal Medical Officer, and given six assistant surgeons, including J.H.L. Neilson later to become the first Canadian Medical Director General. Although the force moved 600 miles and made 47 portages in some seven weeks, and endured some 45 days of rain, Colonel Wolseley was able to report, "Never had any body of men on active service been more cheerful nor more healthy."

North-West Rebellion 1885

This campaign was the first independent experience of active service for the Canadian militia. No army medical service existed. Limited medical direction from Ottawa was given in General Orders to military districts, concerning such matters as regulations for military hospitals and instructions for the medical care of troops under field conditions.

[1] Gilbert P Girdwood, former assistant surgeon of the Grenadier Guards, appointed Medical Staff Officer in Ottawa 31 Aug 1866.
[2] Sir Garnet Wolseley, British Army
[3] Surgeon Major Young was medical officer of the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles.

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Only the regimental medical service was in being, and a medical service for the field force already being organized was urgently required.

In April 1885 Lieut-Colonel D Bergin[4] was appointed Surgeon-General to organize a medical service, with T. G. Roddick[5] as Deputy Surgeon-General. Roddick left within a week for Qu'Appelle in the north-west to establish hospitals in localities as instructed by General Middleton(General Officer Commanding Canadian Militia), who was already in the field.

Meanwhile two field hospitals had been organized, one under Surgeon-Major C. M. Douglas[6] VC, and a second under Surgeon-Major H.R. Casgrain. A Purveyor-General was also appointed with complete charge of medical equipment and supplies.

The factors in Colonel Bergin's medical appreciation were difficult to resolve:

1. A hastily assembled field force of 5,000 of which the General in charge and part of the troops had already left for the front, operating in separate columns in unfamiliar country.

2. Most of the required field medical equipment did not even exist and had to be ordered from New York.

3. Transport was lacking, especially for the medical service.

4. The scene of action was in what is now Saskatchewan, the base in Ottawa, and communications were meagre.

5. Discipline was lacking among the regimental medical officers. Some went on active service with scarcely any medical equipment while on the other hand one spent $500 on his stores, enough for the needs of several units.

6. There were no trained medical other ranks.

7. The spring weather in Western Canada was bitter. The journey to the unit was in open cars and included long marches over wild country between the completed section of he railway.

Despite such problems Colonel Bergin, within seven days of taking over, had the first field hospital on its way to Winnipeg, and the second soon after, followed by reserve supplies. Other ranks he obtained by requesting volunteers and nearly every medical student in Canada responded. The improvized medical service was able to cope with the demands made upon it, but its task was made easier by the light incidence of disease and the low casualty rate. Casualties totalled 129.

As the Canadian railway was incomplete, the field hospitals were sent to Swift Current via Chicago, Minneapolis and Winnipeg. Arrangements were made for Winnipeg General Hospital to act as a base hospital. Other hospitals were established, including those at Swift Current, Battleford and Moose Jaw, and the field hospitals set up at Calgary and Saskatoon; but all serious casualties were evacuated to Winnipeg after the fighting ended.

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[4] Lieut-Colonel D Bergin,MD, MP for Cornwall, Commanding Officer of the Stormont and Glengarry Battalion. Bergin served as a Major in the Fenian Raid. He had practised since 1847 and held the highest medical appointments in Ontario.

[5] A Montreal surgeon, later Sir Thomas G Roddick

[6] Douglas won his VC with the British Army in the Andaman Is, in 1687. In 1885 he took a medical detachment to Calgary and then paddled 200 miles alone down the South Saskatchewan River to get to the scene of action. He was appointed Director of the Ambulance Corps for the campaign.

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The problem of casualty evacuation with inadequate medical transport affected campaign strategy. At Fish Creek, when a steamer failed to arrive to pick up the wounded, General Middleton reported to the Minister or Militia that "The sick are a regular anchor." Only after his brigade surgeon, Orton, had improvized "stretchers of canvas and fresh cowhide to sling to the sides of the waggon boxes, protected by canvas awnings supported by bent willows", and so cleared his casualties to Saskatoon was the General able to proceed with his plan.

Other noteworthy features of the campaign include:

1. Casualties were evacuated by the steamer Northcote from Batoche to Saskatoon, by cart 50 miles to Moose Jaw, and by barge 1100 miles to winnipeg.

2. Medical supplies and treatment were given to wounded half-breeds.

3. Some of the first Canadian military comments on equipment and supplies for warfare were put forward by Brigade-Surgeon Orton, who reported on such practical matters as the type of clothing, footwear and rations needed in Canada, and the need for a water bottle to be carried by each man.

4. On General Middleton's decision, based on a knowledge of their value in the Crimea, nurses took part in the campaign. Under Mother Hannah[7] and Miss Miller,[8] they assisted in the hospitals at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

5. A Red Cross Corps of unpaid graduates in medicine and surgery gave useful Service.[9]

In his report of the campaign, Colonel Bergin pointed out that surgeons recruited in an emergency without previous military training had been found inefficient, lacking in discipline and difficult to control. His recommendations included the formation of a military medical service, a university military cadet corps as a source for surgeons, collective training for medical services and the issue of field medical equipment to each military district. Few of his recommendations were heeded in the inevitable relapse of military activity at the conclusion of the campaign.

1885 to 1904

The part-time regimental medical service remained after the brief campaign. Central directions from Ottawa continued and covered such matters as claims on medical grounds; complete details of field medical equipment, published in 1894; and physical standards for recruits, published in 1897.

In 1896 Sir Frederick Borden, a former medical officer, became Minister of Militia and Defence. Shortly thereafter, in February 1898, Surgeon-Major J.H.L. Neilson[10] was appointed Director General of Medical Staff, an appointment he held until 1903. A railed-off section at one end of a corridor was his first office and stores depot and contained his complete reserve medical stores. This step was followed in June 1899 by the creation of a Canadian Militia Army Medical Service (AMS).

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[7] Mother Hannah, of the newly-established Order of St John the Divine, Church of England, was from Toronto.

[8] Miss Miller was head nurse of Winnipeg General Hospital.

[9] The Red Cross stems from the efforts of a Swiss, Henro Dunant, who in Italy in 1859 spent several days caring for men who, because of the inadequate medical facilities of the armies of the day, had been left unattended on the battlefield of Solferino. His writings led to the Geneva Convention of 1864 and the international adoption of the Red Cross flag as protection for medical services. The Canadian Red Cross Society was organized in 1896.

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10 Colonel J.H.L. Neilson was a bilingual Canadian educated at Laval. His service indluded: Surgeon of the Quebec Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery, 1869; Assistant Surgeon of "B" Battery School of Gunnery; Surgeon-Major with the Red River Expedition of 1870; service in the Fenian Raid of 1870; Red Cross surgeon in the Russo-Turkish War of 1878; surgeon to the Canadian "Voyageurs" in the Sudan Expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1884-85; two years' attachment to the British Army. He had made studies of the medical services of the United States and of various European countries.

From July 1899 on, a Principal Medical Officer, a part-time position, was appointed in each military district. During annual camps he was responsible for medical arrangements, using the district medical equipment to form a field hospital. He was also responsible for training and had to guide him the "Manual for the Medical Staff Corps" as well as the "Regulation for the Army Medical Services, 1898."

During 1899 consideration was given to a reorganization of the Canadian Militia on an army basis with a due proportion of administrative elements. The regimental medical component, planned in January 1899, consisted of a stretcher bearer section at battalion level, under command of the regimental surgeon, with a corporal medical orderly attached. In General Order 62 of 1 June 1899 regulations for the Canadian Militia Army Medical Services included a field organization on a basis of one bearer company to each brigade, three field hospitals per division, and a proportional allotment to cavalry and independent brigades. Base hospitals in Canada were to be formed on civilian hospitals. Where distance prohibited this the Director General was to organize temporary base hospitals.

A Canadian bearer company included 3 medical officers, 61 men and 10 ambulance wagons. A field hospital of 100 beds included 4 medical officers, a quartermaster and 40 men. Transport was to be provided by contract.

The proposed Canadian Militia Army Medical Services were to consist of:

1. Militia Army Medical Staff Service comprised of:

   (a) Militia Army Medical Staff - all officers, including a proportion of regular Principal Medical Officers to exercise command and medical supervision in districts.

   (b) Militia Army Medical Staff Corps - all other ranks.

2. Regimental Medical Services - comprised of the regimental surgeons. The regimental medical service was the only element in existence. To put the new system into effect, volunteers from the regimental surgeons were to be given combatant rank and appointed to the Army Medical Staff. As the vacancies in the regimental medical services were not to be filled, consideration must have been given at this time to a unified corps similar to the RAMC formed in the British Army the year before.

Briefly, the proposal at this time was that, with the exception of a small regular officer staff, medical duties for both militia and regular units were to be carried out by part-time personnel. To ensure that some of the militia officers would gain a practical knowledge, a proportion of them were to rotate through the duties of the few regular Principal Medical Officers in military districts.

Training was planned on the basis of twelve days a year. The bearer companies, known as city units, were to train for nine days at local headquarters and three days at camp. The field hospitals, rural units, were to train at camp for twelve days and at the same time function as camp hospitals, rather incompatible roles.

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Individuals were to attend Canadian Militia Army Medical Training Schools run by the Districts on advice from the regular Principal Medical Officers. At the summer camp in 1900, courses of instruction were arranged for qualification up to the rank of major or surgeon-major.

Dress at this time for the Army Medical Staff and Staff Corps was the same as for the RAMC except for a distinctive Canadian collar badge - a silver maple leaf with a red Geneva Cross in the centre. The surgeons of the Regimental Medical Services wore the uniform of their units, but with the headdress and belt of the Army Medical Staff.

During the winter of 1899-1900 Colonel Neilson visited most of the major centres to explain the new organization and call for volunteers. The system was beginning to operate and one bearer company had been formed in Halifax in 1898 when the South African War began. The Canadian contribution of 8300 to this campaign included seven regimental medical officers, No 10 Canadian Field Hospital Company Army Medical Corps and 16 nursing sisters. The field hospital was staffed largely from the Halifax Bearer Company which was formed from the medical orderlies supplied by Canada for the British Halifax garrison by agreement with the Imperial authorities. This was the only body of trained orderlies in the Dominion. The Nursing Sisters were not in the AMS, but were paid and ranked as lieutenants.

The regimental surgeons in South Africa saw a great deal of action, as did the nursing sisters. The field hospital, although it did not go overseas until January 1902, some six months before the end of the war, nevertheless saw considerable action. One section, under Major G.C.Jones, later DGMS in Canada, joined the mobile column of General Kitchener's force. The headquarters during one 83-day period handled some 1000 casualties. Among the regimental surgeons was Captain E. Fiset, later to become DGMS in Canada.

The equipment of the field hospital compared favourably with that of the regular British field hospitals. It included the Hubert tent, named for Colonel Hubert Nielson who designed it; a wagon lighter in weight than the British model (although in 1914 the Canadian light wagon proved unsatisfactory and had to be replaced by the British model), and a mobile acetylene gas plant which produced a light for the field hospital so effective the Canadian unit became by night a beacon to guide troops.

The Formation of a Corps

As a result of the lesson of the South African War, and of the brief experience before it, General Order 98 of 2 July 1904, announced a reorganization of the medical services, which in future were to consist of:

1. The Army Medical Department. Under the DGMS the Department included:

   (a) The Medical Staff. This consisted of twelve regular Principal Medical Officers, one for each military district. Its function was the administration of the service throughout Canada.

   (b) The Army Medical Corps (AMC). This was divided into a Permanent Active Militia Army Medical Corps for professional duties, and a Non-Permanent Active Militia Army Medical Corps, organized in field units. It included medical officers and other ranks, dental surgeons and nursing sisters.

2. The Regimental Medical Services. Officers were given combatant rank, with command limited to stretcher bearers and patients. Compound titles gradually disappeared from the Canadian Medical Service as the officers holding them retired. The last regulation concerning these appointments was issued in 1923.

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Canada now had a regular Army Medical Corps. Dental surgeons and nursing sisters were included in the medical services. Dental Officers still had compound titles with relative rank. Sisters were given relative rank but were to be termed "Nursing Sisters" and had no military command or authority. Miss Pope[11], the first nursing sister in the AMC, became in 1908 the first matron.

In 1906 the Medical Staff was absorbed in the AMC, leaving only the Regimental Medical Service still outside the corps. Then, on 1 May 1909, instructions were issued that all future appointments would be to the Canadian Army Corps (CAMC). No more regimental medical officers were to be appointed. Thus the Regimental Medical Service, which dated through the British Army back to the Civil War in England in 1643, disappeared in Canada.

Two general hospitals were authorized for the militia in 1910 to service camps at Niagara and Aldershot. This freed the field ambulance for training. In 1913 these hospitals were converted into clearing hospitals on British lines.

Meanwhile in 1906 the British field ambulance organization was adopted in the Canadian Militia. This was a combination of the former bearer company and field hospital in one unit to ensure mobility and to place both the collecting and the temporary treatment organizations under one command. The old bearer company remained as the basis of the new unit, but only the tent and transport sections of the field hospitals, less the iron cots and heavy marquees which had restricted mobility, were included.

In effecting the change in the Canadian Militia, Colonel Fiset, the DGMS, instead of amalgamating bearer companies and field hospitals, enlarged both types into complete field ambulances. Colonel Fiset also introduced modern military field sanitation, the need for which had been so tragically demonstrated by disease casualty figures in South Africa. Non-medical units in camp were at this time as indifferent to sanitation as the troops had been in the Crimea, where it was noted that if "a horse happened to die in the lines, it might lie there and pollute all its surroundings, it being nobody's business to remove it." Officers attempted to condition the nose and stomach rather than to adopt sanitary methods. A series of epidemics eventually forced improvement.

Lieut-Colonel Jones[12], who succeeded Colonel Fiset as DGMS in 1906 when the latter became the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, was able to secure the cooperation of all military authorities in an army hygiene campaign. In 1907 instructions were issued that commanding officers instead of quartermasters would in future be responsible for unit sanitation, which ensured that medical officers would be consulted on the subject. Courses in military medicine and sanitation were conducted by the Principal Medical Officer in each district for all regular and militia medical officers.

Sanitation in summer camps showed rapid improvement. In the annual camp of the Nova Scotia District in 1907, for instance, the commandant showed all officers a model installation of a battalion sanitary lay-out. Within three days the plans were physically established throughout the camp. The difference in the health and comfort of the troops here from those at the artillery camp in Petawawa a few months earlier was marked. A typhoid fever epidemic at Petawawa was the price for administrative neglect. Perhaps the main advance in the Canadian militia from 1908 to 1914 was the realization throughout the army of the importance of preventive medicine.

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[12] Lieut-Colonel Guy Carleton Jones later became Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. He had been second in command of 10 Canadian Field Ambulance during the South African War and was later Director General of Medical Services of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France.

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Winter schools were conducted on the instructions of the DGMS in the years before the war, including the winter course in Ottawa on the medical history of compaigns, and laboratory training in sanitation and bacteriology. By permitting details to be studied in the winter these schools left the summer periods free for practical training.

This DGMS also initiated the "Association of Medical Officers of Militia" with the result that in 1911, instead of medical units attending district camps, a combined AMC camp was held at London, Ontario, for 16 days training which included exercises to casualty clearing station level. The camp also gave an opportunity to review and improve field medical organization, unit establishment equipment, transport and medical stores and supplies. These combined camps were repeated later.

The Manual of Establishment and Equipment of the Army Medical Corps of Canada, for both peace and war, was produced at this time, the first official publications for the Canadian Militia to use the word "war". Much of the present medical administrative procedure, eg., reports on injuries, dates from this time.

During these years, under the leadership of Sir Alfred Keogh, the British Director General Army Medical Services, a unity of method was developed among the medical services of the Commonwealth. When war broke out, the medical services of the Commonwealth were consequently organized, trained and equipped to work in coordination.

During the annual meeting of the Association of Officers of the Medical Services in 1914 a scheme was set afoot for the development from civilian sources of voluntary aid to the militia medical services. The courses then begun by the St John Ambulance Association and the Red Cross Society produced a trained medical reserve in Canada.

As a result of these improvements in organization, equipment and training the medical services were well prepared for active service. In 1914 all the medical units in Eastern Canada were in Camp at London and Farnham. Six of these units trained for 16 days under active service conditions, working out in detail the medical services to divisional level. In the same year Sir Ian Hamilton[13] reported: "In Canada, as elsewhere, the medical corps keeps well ahead of every other branch of the services in the completeness of its preparation for war..."

The militia organization at this time, in addition to the regimental medical establishments of militia units and a regular AMC of 20 officers, 5 nursing sisters and 102 men, included the following militia units:

6 cavalry field ambulances
15 field ambulances
2 clearing hospitals

First World War

The Canadian medical services were initially handicapped by the policy of the authorities, which caused more than 33,000 troops to concentrate in ill-prepared accommodation in Valcartier with little in the way of sanitary or hospital facilities. There were further trials for the medical services with the first contingent on Salisbury Plains in England, where rain, cold, mud and scarcity of supplies and equipment prevailed. The CAMC overcame the difficulties and the first contingent was able to take its place on the battlefields of France in the spring of 1915. By 1 June 1918 the CAMC overseas had a strength of 15,519 organized in 68 units, to serve the force of some 425,000.

[13] General Sir I.S.M. Hamilton, GCB, DSO, Inspector General Overseas Forces, British War Office.

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During the war controversy arose over control of the medical services. In England criticism was directed at the policy of treating Canadians in British Hospitals and of Canadian medical units serving other troops. Inventigation justified this procedure. At home there was criticism of the policy of a civilian organization handling returning casualties. The Adjutant General was eventually given control. After the war, to avoid the maintenance of large permanent military medical services, hospitals for veterans were handed over to civilian control.

In France the need for sanitary training was soon evident, and sanitary squads were eventually formed and trained at the British School of Hygiene in France. The need for field mobility for medical units was met by the extensive use of motor transport and of railway and trams. Eventually, under optimum conditions casualties were evacuated from the field to hospitals in the United Kingdom within 48 hours. Although Canadian equipment was taken overseas, much of it, because of poor manufacturing at home, had to be replaced from British stocks. The British eventually supplied most of the equipment in France.

The Canadian medical services overseas came under the British DGAMS, and the nursing services under the British Matron-in-Chief. The Commonwealth medical planning of pre-war years made such unity of control effective and enabled the DGAMS to use Canadian medical units to meet commitments in other theatres. Four Canadian stationary hospitals went to the Mediterranean to assist in evacuating casualties from Gallipoli: Two at Mudros, one in Salonika in Greece, and one in Cairo, Egypt. Four units accompanied the forces sent to Vladivostock in Northern Russia in 1918.

At home the strength of the Corps reached some 5500. Sixty-five hospitals with a bed capacity of some 12,000 were in operation.

Despite 1,325 casualties in the CAMC it was able to cope with such complex tasks as the 540,500 cases requiring hospital treatment; the 5,500 Canadian casualties in the first gas attack in April 1915; the 134,000 wounded in 1 Canadian Corps between 3 September and 16 Oct 1916 during the Battle of the Somme, and innumerable other heavy if unspectacular demands of the war. The VC was awarded to two CAMC officers, Captain F.A.C. Scrimmer[14] and Captain B.S. Hutcheson[15]. There were 325 other honours awarded in the CAMC.

Inter-War Years, 1919-1939

The inevitable measures of economy curtailed the post-war army and restricted its development. The CAMC reverted to its pre-war regular size. In the militia, although steps were taken to keep in being all the types of medical units found necessary during the war, interest waned; and there was a gradual decrease in the numbers trained each year.

Significant events of the period include:

1. On 3 Nov 1919 the regular CAMC was granted the title "Royal" by His Majesty, King George V, and became the RCAMC. The militia was granted the title on 29 April 1936 and then was designated as the RCAMC non-permanent, RCAMC (NP).

2. 1921--The RCAMC had 105 all ranks, organized in detachments. With negligible increase in strength it was given the following additional responsibilities:

   (a) In 1922 the medical administration of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

   (b) In 1927 the medical examination of all pilot candidates including civilian.

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[14] 14th Battalion, in the Second Battle of Ypres.

[15] 75th Battalion, at the Drocourt-Queant Line.

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(c) In 1932 the medical supervision of unemployment relief camps which took in some 170,000 men before they closed down in 1936.

(d) In 1933 hospital and specialist services for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

(e) In 1938 the administration of the Canadian Dental Corps. (This corps originated during the First World War and retained its own administration until 1938. It became a separate corps again in the Second World War).

3. In 1921 a Reserve unit was authorized for each Active(Militia) unit.

The RCAF commitment increased to the point where in 1938 Principal Medical Officers to Air Commands were appointed, under the DGMS, equal in status to District Medical Officers. In 1939 a Staff Officer Medical Services(Air) was appointed to the Medical Directorate in Ottawa.

By 1939 the RCAMC had 166 all ranks. The Directorate of Medical Services in Ottawa had a strength of seven. The remaining personnel manned the District Medical Offices and the few regular units. In 1938 a skeleton field ambulance company was organized for a brief period of collective training in Camp Borden; but as personnel were scattered in small detachments across Canada, training generally was negligible. Courses in the United Kingdom were insufficient to enable RCAMC officers to maintain effective liaison with the larger and therefore more active RAMC.

The strength and efficiency of the RCAMC(NP) had dwindled by 1931 to the point where a General Staff report that year listed 61 of the existing 81 medical units as "moderate to poor" in organization and training for war. This was well below average. However, from 1936 on there was steady improvement. The camp training strength in 1939 included some 190 officers.

The militia organization of 1939 included:

24 Field ambulances
12 Field hygiene sections
6 Casualty clearing stations
18 Reserve general hsopitals

Medical mobilization equipment, well stored since 1919, was in good condition but not of much value in the changed conditions of 1939.

In this state the RCAMC met the challenge of the Second World War.

Second World War

A policy was early established that Canadian troops would receive Canadian medical services. This was a boost to morale and furthermore ensured the full development of the RCAMC in organization, equipment, personnel and operational experience under conditions of modern warfare. The hospital bed policy provided for beds for 10% of the Canadian strength in a theatre. By the end of 1944 the 24 general hospitals overseas had a bed capacity of 19,600. In Canada, from ten small pre-war hospitals, the bed capacity was expanded by 1944 to a total of 13,000.

As the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force developed their own medical services, the RCAMC relinquished these functions, despite a differance of opinion as to the merits of a tri-service medical corps.

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The strength of the RCAMC rose to 34,786 all ranks, organized in 110 units. It provided hospital treatment in the North-West European Campaign alone for some 150,000 cases. Medical services were provided for an entire field army with numerous base units in addition, and in such widely separated areas as Hong Kong, Sicily and Italy, and North-West Europe. A detachment also accompanied the Canadian troops to Spitzbergen in 1941. The corps suffered 430 battle casualties.

The lessons learned and the modifications made during the war, as dealt with in Part I of this article, also applied to the RCAMC. In 1942 in Italy the field medical organization of 1 Canadian Corps was modified by the Canadian DDMS. Field ambulances were converted to light field ambulances of a headquarters and four sections each. Field dressing stations were given a slight strength increase to enable them to operate as advanced surgical centres, normally the role of a field dressing station. On joining First Canadian Army in North-West Europe the corps was ordered to revert to the standard organization in effect in the medical services of the First Canadian Army.

During the war many Canadians were trained at British centres. However, a RCAMC Training Centre was organized in Ottawa in 1940 where it began to train officers and other ranks. The unit was later moved to Camp Borden. As A-22 Training Centre, it gave basic, corps and much of the trades trades training to RCAMC personnel. From this centre a stream of highly-trained officers and men moved overseas. The centre was retained in the post war army as the RCAMC School.

Post-War

An organization was developed sufficient to meet the needs of the Regular Army and to provide administrative and training assistance to the Militia. The pre-war function of the medical administration in the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the administration of the dental service, was not reimposed. Three separate medical services and a dental corps with a tri-service function now operate. However, tri-service committees ensure medical coordination and prevent duplication of effort. Other committees coordinate military with civilian medical facilities. Integration of Canadian medical services wherever it is practicable is thus in effect.

To ensure the efficiency of the post-war RCAMC and its capacity for active service, the RCAMC School and one regular field ambulance were authorized. An airborne medical section was also formed. Training and equipment development have progressed steadily since 1945, including annual study groups for senior RCAMC regular and militia officers conducted by the DGMS. As always, close liaison has been maintained with the civilian profession.

Noteworthy in post-war development has been the increase in strength and scope of employment of non-medical officers in the regular RCAMC. Pharmacists and quartermasters were commissioned in the CAMC during the First World War and quartermasters were retained in militia units after the war, but only three non-medical officers were appointed in the regular RCAMC before 1939. However, during the Second World War, in addition to the quartermasters mobilized with their militia units, new appointments were made. These included instructors, adjutants, staff officers at medical headquarters, technical officers such as pharmacists and bacteriologists, and stretcher bearer officers; non-medical officers also commanded some units. These positions were retained in the post-war Army, and others, such as the major administrative officers at each command headquarters, were added. As a result, the regular non-medical officer establishment is now about one-third of the male officer slate of the regular RCAMC.

The RCAMC field organization was amended in 1947 to conform with British post-war policy. The changes included the adoption of one type of field ambulance, comprised of a headquarters and one company, the unit having four sections each capable of forming a casualty collecting post; the allotment of one field dressing station, reduced in size and function, to each infantry division; and the re-institution of RCAMC other ranks in battalion establishments. Some divergence from British policy has occurred, and Canadian amendments to RAMC training pamphlets are not unusual.

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With the new commitments of the Korean War and of Canada's contribution to NATO, the RCAMC of the Canadian Army (Regular) has been expanded to the point where for the first time in its history it has in being the equivalent of a divisional medical service. Additional units have been authorized to put into effect the policy of providing Canadian medical service for Canadians.

Not least in the advancement of military medical services since the days of Louis Riel is the increased ability to save the lives of men wounded in battle and to prevent the needless waste of death from disease in the field. The accompanying table shows this reduction.

	Death per thousand among wounded	Death from disease per thousand men per year
South African (British)	93	22
First World War (Canadian)	114*	6
Second World War (Canadian)	66	0.9
Korea (Canadian)	34	0.7

Jubilee Year 1954

The Jubilee of the RCAMC was celebrated throughout the Corps. Its importance was well demonstrated when early in 1954 Her Majesty the Queen appointed The Queen Mother as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Summary

The Canadian medical service grew from and succeeded that of the British Army in Canada. For long it was a militia organization only, but since 2 July 1904 it has also had a regular component. The corps has a continuous function in peace and must in addition be prepared to handle the massive casualties of war. It has always fulfilled with high praise this dual role, assisted by a host of Canadians engaged in medical work whose unstinted support has assured success. If the history of the RCAMC is less dramatic than that of other corps, it is eventful enough to have earned for its officers and men their motto In Arduis Fidelis, "Faithful in Adversity" and to have produced a corps spirit summed up in these proud lines from the Hymn to the Fallen of the RAMC:

> "Unarmed they bore an equal burden,
> Shared each adventure undismayed;
> Not less they earned the Victor's guerdon,
> Not least were they in the crusade".

* The slight increase in the First World War may be attributable to gas warfare.

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THE RCAMC IN THE KOREAN WAR*

BRIGADIER K A HUNTER, OBE, CD, MD, QHP
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MEDICAL SERVICES, CANADIAN ARMY
and
COLONEL J E ANDREW, ED, BA, MD, CM, FRCS (ED) FRCS (C)
SENIOR CONSULTANT TO DGMS

Subsequent to the War 1939-45, the Canadian Regular Army was reorganized on a structural basis which provided for a small compact, highly efficient force which in turn would be capable of rapid and large expansion should the occasion demand. Included in this Regular Army were a elements which would provide for the administration and training of the Canadian Reserve Army which in turn continued to be considered the central means for providing the very large Army which Canada would require in case of a large scale international conflict. In addition, in the Regular Army there was organized a mobile striking force of regulars which was designed to be the first line of defence in case of attack being mounted against Canada across the northland areas.

Within the structure of this small regular army the RCAMC was reorganized in 1946-47. The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, like the Regular Army, was small, compact and highly efficient for its purpose. The purpose of the RCAMC as well as the Regular Army, it will be remembered, was the provision of training and administration for the Reserve Army and the provision of a mobile striking force which would be Canada's first line of defence in case of attack on Canada itself.

* Presented at the 87th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, Vancouver, B.C., June 18, 1954. Reprinted from Canadian Services Medical Journal Vol X No 1 July-August 1954.

During the period 1946 to 1950 the RCAMC grew within this structural framework. The various tasks assigned to the RCAMC were accepted and fulfilled during this period.

During the summer of 1950 the North Korean communist aggression against the South Korean Republic resulted in a world-wide reaction. The United Nations organization found ways and means of negating the effectiveness of the vetoes as wielded by the USSR and the UN Security Council called upon the member nations to provide forces and arms for the support of the victim South Korean Republic. The US Armed Forces were thrown into battle at once and the other member nations of the UN made preparations to assist in the war against the aggressors.

Canada being a member nation in the United Nations organization was faced with a decision in this regard. The government of Canada accepted the responsibility devolving upon Canada as a member nation of the United Nations organization and took steps toward the production of forces for the Korean "police action".

It was decided that Canada would provide an Army Brigade Group as well as certain Royal Canadian Air Force and Royal Canadian Naval operational elements.

Since the small Canadian Regular Army was not designed to provide for overseas forces it was necessary to organize a new formation, namely the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, for the purpose of taking the field in Korea alongside the other forces of the United Nations. Special recruiting drives were commenced in August of 1950 and during the late summer and early autumn the new Brigade Group,

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25 Canadian Infantry Brigade, was recruited and commenced training.

An independent Army Brigade Group, in Canadian organization, ordinarily includes three Infantry battalions, one Artillery Regiment, an Army Service Corps Supply and Vehicle Unit, an Ordnance Supply Unit, elements of the Royal Canadian Signals, Royal Canadian Engineers and Royal Canadian Armoured Corps. In addition, there is usually a Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps Unit, namely a Field Ambulance, included in the establishment of such an independent Brigade Group. In the case of the newly formed Brigade Group the normal structure was maintained and a new Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps unit was recruited and organized for duty with this Brigade. This unit was the 25th Canadian Field Ambulance. It may be said at this point that in addition to the Field Ambulance there are included within a Brigade Group certain other medical elements which are part and parcel of the fighting units. The RCAMC elements in the combatant units are the medical officer who is an RCAMC officer attached to the Infantry or Artillery and five non-commissioned officers of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps who are attached to each combatant unit.

During the autumn and winter of 1950-51, 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group and the RCAMC units and elements which were part of that Brigade Group were trained and prepared for despatch to the Far East.

In the spring of 1951, two senior officers of the RCAMC were despatched to the Far East for the purpose of examining the situation of the ground and making an appreciation of the situation with regard to medical arrangements for the Canadian Infantry Brigade Group when that formation would be despatched to the theatre of operations. At about the same time it became apparent that the Canadian Infantry Brigade Group would probably not be operating as an independent Brigade Group but would more probably become part of a Commonwealth Division which would in turn consist of three brigade Groups provided by Commonwealth countries and, in addition, Divisional supporting troops for these fighting Brigades.

Originally it had been considered that the independent Canadian Brigade Group would be operating alongside United States Army formations and would make use of the supply, medical, transportation and other organizations which were part of the large American Army which was operating in the Korean theatre. Insofar as the medical contribution by Canada was concerned,this concept had been, up to that time, a legislating factor and it had not been considered necessary to provide other medical units from Canada than those which were the normal complement of an independent Brigade Group.

The formation of the Commonwealth Division presented the Commonwealth authorities with the problem of providing a Field Dressing Stationto round out the divisional medical organization. A Field Dressing Station is capable of providing a firm base for the operations of Surgical Teams and Transfusion Teams and thus providing what is, in effect, a small hospital for the definitive care of wounded soldiers.

The investigating officers on examining the situation in Korea and Japan found that the US Army had already made provision for field hospitals near the battle line, and along the lines of communication back to Pusan, which is a sea-port lying at the southern extremity of the Korean peninsula. In addition, in Japan some 500 miles by air from the battle line, a combined British and Australian hospital was established and operating at Kure. It was found also that the Royal Australian Air Force was prepared to provide transportation for casualties from airdromes close to the battle line back to the Commonwealth hospital area in Japan.

In the immediate battle area the United States Army Medical Service had established Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals for the purpose of

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providing immediate surgical care for casualties of all types. In addition, the US medical authorities were providing helicopters for the evacuation of casualties from the front line to the Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals.

It was apparent to the RCAMC investigators that the US Army medical authorities and the Commonwealth authorities were in a position to provide adequate medical attention for all Canadian casualties after those casualties had been evacuated from the battle lines. Normal plans for the Canadian Infantry Brigade Group were such as to provide for the early care for the wounded, and evacuation from the battle lines, by RCAMC personnel of the Canadian Field Ambulance.

Throughout the two Great Wars, in which Canada has played a large part, it has been the policy of the Canadian Army to provide Canadian medical attention for Canadiancasualties at all levels where such attention is necessitated. This policy has been based on the fact that the Canadian soldier expects treatment by Canadian doctors and nurses wherever it is possible that such treatment can be provided. This policy does not cast a reflection upon the professional ability of doctors and nurses other than those of Canadian origin but rather is a sentimental and natural desire of the wounded man for contact with individuals from his own homeland.

Bearing all factors in mind, investigating officers proposed certain additions to the Canadian medical contribution to the Far East theatre. The organization, as proposed and as put into effect, was as follows:

(a) The 25 Canadian Field Ambulance and the Regimental Medical establishments would provide the initial first aid treatment and evacuation of casualties to hospitals in or near the battle area.

(b) 25 Canadian Field Dressing Station would be organized and despatched to the Far East to act as the Divisional hospital for the Commonwealth Division.

(c) A Field Surgical Team and a Field Transfusion Team were to be organized and despatched for duty with the 1 British Commonwealth Division.

(d) At Kure, Japan, the British Commonwealth General Hospital was to be supplemented by a Canadian Section consisting of 3 medical officers, 7 nursing sisters and 21 non-commissioned officer and men of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Since all Canadian casualties were to be collected at Seoul, Korea, for despatch by air to the Commonwealth General Hospital at Kure, Japan, it will be apparent that by providing the units enumerated herein, provision was being made for Canadian Medical personnel to be available for the care of Canadian casualties at all levels from the time of wounding until the casualty had reached the base hospital in Japan. From the base hospital in Japan, if the casualties were to be evacuated to Canada as unfit for further service, evacuation to Canada was to be carried out by the American Air Force Medical Service.

The Canadian Infantry Brigade Group sailed for Korea in April 1951. Accompanying it were 25 Canadian Field Ambulance plus the Canadian Field Surgical Team and the Canadian Transfusion Team. In July 25 Canadian Field Dressing Station proceeded to Korea and was available for duty by August 1951.

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Canadian medical units and components throughout the balance of 1951 and the year 1952 applied themselves to their appointed task and, in spite of many difficulties and privations, provided a very high level of medical and surgical attention for the Canadian soldiers fighting in Korea. In addition to the thousands of Canadian casualties who passed through the Canadian medical units, there were additional thousands of Commonwealth and US Army casualties who received care and attention at the hands of the RCAMC personnel. It will be appreciated, of course, that in addition to the Canadian medical effort there was a concomitant effort by British, Autralian, Indian and American medical units. Medical units of the United Nations all worked together to provide the best possible medical and surgical care for all soldiers no matter from which nation they might have come.

Early in 1953, as a result of further investigations by a senior Canadian medical officer, it was decided that some further Canadian contribution to the medical services of the Commonwealth fighting in Korea might be made. By this time a Canadian Field Dressing Station had become, in effect, a small field general hospital operating in the area of the Commonwealth Division. Considerable surgical attention was being given to casualties within 15 miles of the battle line. Provision of this attention resulted in the early recovery of the wounded and sick and their consequent return to duty with their units without delay which would attend the evacuation of these casualties a distance of 500 miles to Japan. In order to make this small hospital work at the highest level of efficiency it was considered that nursing sisters should be provided for the post-operative care of casualties. As a result, an additional detachment of Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps Nursing Sisters was despatched to Korea for duty at the Field Dressing Station.

In addition to the care of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Commonwealth and United Nations' Forces, the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps has made an additional contribution the United Nations' effort by providing, to as great an extent as possible, medical care to the local Korea population. It is considered that this gesture will enhance markedly the reputation of Canada among the unfortunate South Korean people.

Medical Problems and Casualty Management

The interval between the Second World War and the Korean conflict was sufficiently short that the lessons learned in the field of war medicine and surgery had not been forgotten. Unfortunately, however, many of the medical personnel were without actual medical experience in a theatre of operations, but under guadance they applied the old accepted principles and helped to develop new practices and procedures.

The problems encountered in Korea were those of modern war fought with conventional weapons, a largely mountainous terrain almost devoid of roads, a climate varying from heavy rain followed by heat and dust in summer to the extreme cold of winter, and the prevalance of disease endemic in the country. How well these problems were met is reflected in the low mortality rate from disease and wounding. The following table illustrates this:

Campaign	Mortality Rate of Wounded per 1000 wounded	Mortality rate from Disease per 1000 Soldiers per annum
Boer War (British)	93	22.0
World War I (Canadian)	114	6.0
World War II (Canadian)	66	0.9
Korea (Canadian)	34	0.7

Among the diseases encountered in Korea was the little known haemorrhagic fever, described to some extent by the Japanese in 1939. This condition is an acute febrile illness with increase capillary permeability, haemorrhagic tendencies, hypotension and renal damage. Cases varied in severity from mild to those requiring treatment for shock. Usually there was exhibited a febrile phase, a hypotensive and oliguric phase, and a diurectic phase. The cause of the disease has been difficult to determine but is now generally considered to be a virus with the vector a chigger mite associated with rodents. Preventive measures have been directed to the eradication of rodents and the impregnation of clothing with miticidal and repellent materials. The treatment is non-specific consisting chiefly of carefully controlled physiological support. Cases travelled poorly by road so helicopter evacuation was used when feasible and was felt to reduce haemorrhage and shock. It was found best to centralize such cases for the benefit of experience in evaluation and therapy. The mortality rate among United Nations troops was 5% to 7%.

Malaria is prevalent in Korea but the incidence of primary attacks among our troops in the Far East was not high and improved with experience. Paludrine was used as the suppressive drug by the Canadian Forces. However, following the rotation of the Canadian Brigade in 1952, over 1000 cases of malaria were reported during the next several months in Canada. It was decided to treat these "break-through" cases with primaquine plus quinine or chloroquin. With this therapy there were few recurrences. It was also decided that as troops left the Far East theatre they would be given a 14-day course of primaquine in an attempt to destroy the tissue forms of the parasite. The Brigade returning to Canada in 1953 had only 1/5 incidence of malaria as compared with its predecessor.

Venereal disease has a high incidence in the Far East and one must admit our Canadian rates have been high also. However, the number of man days lost due to VD have been relatively small as our policy has been to treat such cases on an ambulatory basis. Very few require hospitalization. Syphilis, fortunately, has been rare, chancroid more common, but mostly the infections have been of the GC or NSU variety.

Jaundice due to infectious hepatitis occured but never reached serious proportions. Homologous serum jaundice cases were encountered, apparently due to infected plasma infusions.

During the period of active hostilities in Korea the Divisional Psychiatrist for the 1st Commonwealth Division was supplied by the RCAMC. This officer was stationed at the Field Dressing Station where he maintained a small ward for observation cases and short term treatment. The general policy of treatment as close to the front as possible was being maintained in order to minimize the factor of gain through illness. The psychiatrist visited regularly the Field Ambulance where the patients were sent. Those with slight or no disability were returned directly to duty. Cases of more severe disability were treated at the Field Dressing Station by short term psychotherapy and sedation, with the majority either being returned to their units or employed in rear areas in Korea. The cases medically evacuated from Korea consisted of psychosis and severe psychoneurosis such as intractable conversion reactions. Psychosis occured at the rate to be expected in any comparable group of people. Battle exhaustion did not occur to any great extent due, it is felt, to the nature of the fighting in which battles were of short duration and the fatigue factor was not operative. Psychiatric consultation was frequently requested in the case of soldiers accused of breaches of discipline. These cases were examined and, if no medical disability was present were returned to their units for administrative disposal.

As there was only one Canadian Field Surgical Team in Korea, and in the early days it was based on an American Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, (MASH), part of our initial or forward surgery was performed by American and to some extent by Norwegian surgeons. As soon as it was possible the casualties were returned to Canadian channels. Further hospitalization and surgery, as required, was carried out at the British Commonwealth Hospital in Kure, Japan, where there was a Canadian section.

The improvement in mortality rates in Korea was due to a number of factors: helicopter evacuation, armoured vests, more abundant and varied antibiotics and improvement in resuscitation and the treatment of impending or established renal shut-down.

Resuscitation measures were noteworthy for the large amounts of whole blood frequently employed and for the introduction of plasma volume expanders. Plastic disposable intravenous equipment was used in Korea and reactions which might be attributed to the set were noticeably absent. This was not the case in the British Commonwealth Hospital in Japan where recoverable rubber sets were employed. It was appreicated that wound shock was due chiefly to a deficiency of circulating blood in the arterial system and efforts were made to correct this deficiency quickly and adequately. Intra-arterial blood transfusion was frequently used in cases of profound shock and in selected cases was considered to be more benficial than multiple transfusions by the intravenous route. Recent investigation indicate, however, that the rate of transfusion and not the route is the important factour. Group "O", low titre blood, if possible no more than 14 days old, was used in the forward areas and was ordinarily in abundant supply. Very large amounts of blood were administered in the case of certain serious casualties, sometime with success but, as might be expected, mortality rates were higher when large quantities were required. The following US figures for the blood requirements for 1000 Korean casualties during the first 24 hours are interesting:

Blood Used	No of Casualties	% of Casualties	M.R.
0-4 pints	862	86%	1%
5-14 pints	111	11%	8%
15 or more	27	3%	41%

The Korean conflict was essentially a small scare was for which abundant services and supplies could be provided. This desirable situation would present a serious problem in a large scale war.

The plasma volume expander, dextran, was used considerably in resuscitation in the forward areas with generally satisfactory results. It was, of course, no substitute for blood but was useful for increasing the circulating blood mass. Dextran was used where plasma was normally administered and where blood was not available. It eventually supplanted plasma when it was discovered by US. Medical Corps follow-up that upwards of 20% of their patients who received pooled plasma went on to develop homologous serum jaundice.

The value of good anaesthesia and the need for skilled anaesthetists was again demonstrated in Korea. Canadian equipment was good and our anaesthetists were able to play their full part in the repair teams. Cyclopropane was made available and was frequently the anaesthetic of choice among Canadians. The anaesthetists did much to spread the gospel of intravenous administration of morphine in the forward areas. The danger of the accumulative effect of repeated doses of subcutaneous or intramuscular morphine in the shocked patient was stressed. The old Army custom of providing the casualty with innumerable cups of hot, sweet tea or other beverages as he passed down the evacuation lines to surgery was also decried by the anaesthetists.

Surgical practices in the management of wounds were much as were in 1945. The same adequate debridements and the "no suture" techniques were employed. Plentiful antibiotics might improve results but were no substitute for throough, early, initial surgery. Time does not permit nor is it within the scope of this paper to attempt detailed descriptions of the treatment of individual types of injury. A few comments are offered only where there may have been a change in policy.

In certain instances abdominal cases were evacuated by air to Japan on the 6th or 7th post-operative day, perhaps because of local bed requirements. Air evacuation usually results in some abdominal distension, an ambulance ride is associated and considerable handling of the patient is required. Most patients arrived distressed and there were some wound disruptions. This served to emphasize that the normal policy of holding abdominal cases until 10 days post-operative is sound.

Chest wounds were handled ordinarily by the conservatives measures of closure and aspiration unless formal thoracotomy was indicated for the continued profuse haemorrhage or injury to other intrathoracic organs. However, in cases going on to empyema the value of early decortication in 3-5 weeks was recognized and practised. Many fixed lungs were thus corrected and many patients restored to duty.

Burns, due chiefly to accidents, were fairly common, particularly in the winter months. Fluid requirements, including blood, were restored, burn toilets carried out and occlusive dressings applied. The large NRC special burn dressings were employed to some extend as first-aid measures and also after local treatment was appreciated but was not found to be practical when patients had to be evacuated after debridement. Minor burns which were held in forward areas could be left open and many burns originally dressed in Korea were exposed some 3-5 days later in Japan with good results.

The Tobruk splint, so familiar to Canadian Medical Officers, especially in the Spaghetti League, was replaced by the hip spica in the treatment of fractures of the femur. Likewise, amputations tended to be of the circular type with applied traction. This was American policy.

The problem of the early repair of important arterial lesions in battle casualties was studied and their methods demonstrated by American specialists in this field. With improved techniques and patient management many successful repairs were carried out where ligation only would have been done in World War II. The need for early recognition of the lesion, splinting of the limb, control of haemorrhage by dressings rather than by tourniquet and early evacuation to the surgical centre were emphasized. All forward surgeons should be familiar with arterial repair although time might not allow for more than ligation if casualties were extremely heavy. The Korean studies in vascular surgery have been well worth while.

American shock research teams went to Korea in 1952 to study the problems association with resuscitation and renal shut-down. Intensive investigations and therapeutic measures included dialysis with an artificial kidney. Much knowledge of the problem was gained and the artificial kidney saved some lives. A number of our Canadian medical officers had the opportunity of visiting this centre and a few were attached for a valuable period. We are grateful that the larger American medical services in Korea were able to undertake this important research and shared their valuable experience and knowledge. While artificial kidney units, as such, may not be altogether practical in another major war, the knowledge gained will make for a better management of the severely shocked casualty.

The Korean war demonstrated the value of the helicopter as an adjunct to the hand carriage and ambulance transport of casualties. It was particularly useful in the forward pick-up and evacuation of serious cases because of the difficult terrain and lack of roads. Serious cases were transported quickly and smoothly to forward surgical units or to special centres for neurosurgery, haemorrhagic fever, renal shut-down, etc. Careful triage of casualties was required to order not to abuse the restricted helicopter service. An available helicopter service is a most desirable bonus to other means of transport of casualties. Unfortunately, there are many restrictions on their use. In addition, the cost is high, maintenance times are long and the load capacity is small.

The Korean conflict may have been a localized one but it was a dirty, difficult one. It served as a training and testing ground and, as in the case of all wars, medical knowledge was advanced. We feel proud of the part played by the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

DEPOT

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS

GENERAL

101 HISTORY

101.01. The history of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps is inseparably bound to its hereditary place with the Ancient and Honourable Ordnance Department of England, and intimately linked with that of the Ordnance Service of the British Army.

101.02. British forces first came to Canada during the Eighteenth Century. Included in their numbers was a force of Ordnance personnel taken from the working establishment of the Board of Ordnance to set up a logistic command for their forces, to oversee the construction of forts and buildings, and to staff the Stores Depots set up in Halifax and various locations in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. By 1829 there were nine Stores Depots in Canada.

101.03. In 1855 the withdrawal of British troops from Canada began, leaving the Canadian authorities the task of equipping replacement troops. Canada then consisted only of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia remained under British jurisdiction. With Confeferation in 1867 this situation change, and by 1871 Britain withdrew the remainder of her troops, except for small garrisons in Halifax and Esquimalt. This year also saw the organization of the Canadian Stores Department, a civil department of the Canadian Government which now took over the forts, ammunition, stores and buildings from the British.

101.04. The first large project carried out by the Canadian Stores Department was in outfitting the units enlisted for the Red River Expedition of 1871. In 1872 a further expedition to Manitoba was equipped. These actions resulted ultimately in the establishment of an Ordnance Depot in Victoria. The following year saw the organization of the Royal North West Mounted Police, who were also equipped by the Stores Department. The North West Rebellion of 1885 caused a heavy workload on the Department, but its heaviest test came in 1899 when more than 6,000 officers and men were clothed, armed and equipped for the war in South Africa.

101.05. A recommendation by Major-General E. T. Hutton, General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia initiated a complete reorganization of the Canadian Stores Department, and on 1 July 1903 the Ordnance Stores Corps was formed. A Director-General and Assistant Director-General were appointed and for the first time the provision, inspection and distribution of warlike stores came under Canadian military jurisdiction.

101.06. Under authority of General Order No. 36-1904 the badge adopted for the new corps was that of the parent Army Ordnance Department of England, i.e. a shield of the ancient arms of the Board of Ordnance with the word "Ordnance" in the scroll, but with the addition of a beaver as the crest to provide a desired national touch. The uniform, while following that of the British Army Ordnance Corps., e.g., the pillbox hat had a Blue-Red-Blue braid whereas that of the Army Ordnance Corps was Gold-Red-Gold.

101.07. During 1905-06 the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt were replaced by Canadians which included Ordnance storement, technicians, mechanical engineers, armament artificers, and ammunition experts, and the training of Ordnance personnel began at Camp Petawawa.

101.08. In 1907 the name of the Corps became the Canadian Ordnance Corps (General Order 194-1907) and was directed for the next three years by Lt Colonel RK Scott of the Army Ordnance Corps, the son of a Canadian Army Officer. (Lt Colonel Scott later became Major General Scott, CB, CMG, DSO and in 1930 the Royal Canadian Corps' first Honorary Colonel).

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His title was Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores. He was followed in 1910 by Colonel JF MacDonald an officer of the Canadian Ordnance Corps with the title of Principal Ordnance Officer.

101.09. During the First World War nearly 2,000 officers and men served in the Corps. With the Canadian Corps in France and Belgium were three Ordnance Mobile Workshops. In England five depots, including a Base Depot were established. In addition, the Canadian Ordnance Corps had representation in four divisions and a cavalry brigade, and in forces sent to Russia, Siberia and the West Indies. In recognition of these services the Canadian Ordnance Corps was granted the prefix ROYAL in 1919,

101.10. In the Second World War the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps increased from 300 all ranks to more than 35,000; thousands of civilians also played their part with the Corps in Canada and overseas. The Corps was represented in every theatre in which Canadian troops fought--France, Dieppe, Hong Kong, Sicily, Italy and North West Europe, and landed personnel on the Normandy beaches with the assault forces. In 1941 the Corps was granted combatant status, and in 1944 its Engineer branch formed the nucleus of the new Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

101.11. Field units of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps have served in Europe since 1951 as part of the NATO forces, and in the Korean campaign of 2 Jul 50 - 27 Jul 53. Today, Ordnance personnel are also serving with the United Nations Forces in several locations around the world, on UN truce supervisory teams, and with the Department of External Affairs.

102 ROYAL RECOGNITION

Permanent Corps (Regular)

102.01. In Canada the Corps was organized 1 July 1903 as the Ordnance Stores Corps, redesignated in 1907 as The Canadian Ordnance Corps (GO 194-1907), and was given royal approval in 1919 by King George V to incorporate the prefix "Royal" into its designation for outstanding service performed during World War 1.

Non-Permanent Corps (Militia)

10 2.02. Organized 1 April 1912 and reorganized again on 1 September 1921, but it was not until 1936 that this component was authorized to adopt the "Royal" designation.

103 THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

103.01. On Oct 30, 1958, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth 11, was graciously pleased to assume the appointment of Colonel-in-Chief of The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

104 THE COLONEL COMMANDANT

The Colonel Commandant:

a. Provides the channel of communication with the Colonel-in-Chief

b. Fosters esprit de corps throughout the Corps

c. Advises Canadian Forces Headquarters as appropriate in his capacity as Colonel Commandant.

d. Acts in an advisory capacity to the Corps Association and to unit commanders in matters pertaining to the Corps so that uniformity is maintained in such matters as dress and customs.

e. Advises on regimental charities, organizations and memorials.

f. Maintains close liason between the regular and militia units of the Corps.

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g. Keeps in contact with the RCOC's allied Corps, the RAOC.

Recommendations for the appointment of Colonel Commandant are made to the Minister of National Defence by the Chief of the Defence Staff. Nominations are submitted to the Chief of the Defence Staff by the Head of the Corps after consultation with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps Association and other senior officers of the Corps.

The tenure of appointment is five years.

THE QUARTERMASTER

For many centuries - indeed perhaps as long as there have been organized military units - the appointment of quartermaster has been significant in armies. Until recent times the British Army almost invariably regarded an outstanding RSM by appointing him quartermaster of his battalion, thus ensuring the unit an experienced officer who knew the unit thoroughly and would prove difficult to mislead or beguile.

As the complexities of the Army and its material increased, an officer with greater professional technical knowledge of the problems that surround stores management was required for the Quartermaster's duties. Under authority of CAO 201-16 dated 8 Feb 54, the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps assumed these responsibilities and undertook to train and provide unit quartermasters and staff for all Corps of the Canadian Army (Regular) except the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and Royal Canadian Dental Corps.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CONDUCTOR

The Conductor and Sub-Conductor appointments were first introduced into the Canadian Army (Canadian Ordnance Corps) in November 1903. Additional pay was awarded for these appointments. The appointments were abolished on re-enrolment in the Canadian Army Active Force from the Canadian Active Service Force from the Canadian Active Service Force in 1 October 1946, but were subsequently re-introduced in August 1958 as privileged appointments (i.e. without pay).

The appointments of Conductor and Sub-Conductor have a very long and interesting historical background in the British Army. Perhaps the earliest recorded mention of Conductors is that in the Statute of Westminister of 1327 whereby Edward 111 enacted that wages of Conductors (Conveyors) of soldiers from the Shires to the place of Assembly would no longer be a charge upon the Shire.

As long ago as the Siege of Boulogne in 1544 there were Conductors of Ordnance. There were also Conductors in the train of artillery assembled in 1618. At the capture of Newfoundland in 1762, Lieutenant-General Amherst's force included a Conductor and a Clerk of Stores. These officials were from the Board of Ordnance depots at New York and Halifax respectively.

Thomas Simes, in his book "The Military Guide for Young Officers", dated 1776, writes: "Conductors are assistants to the Commissary of the Stores, to receive or deliver out stores to the Army, to attend at the magazines by turns when in garrison, and to look after the ammunition wagons in the field. They bring their accounts every night to the Commissary and are immediately under his command".

By Royal Warrant of 11 January, 1879, a class of Warrant Officers was constituted, "to assist in the discharge of the subordinate duties of the Commissariat, Transport, and of the Ordnance Stores Departments of our Army to be denominated 'Conductors of Supplies' and 'Conductors of Stores' respectively. Their position in Our Army shall be inferior to that of all Commissioned Officers and superior to that of all Non-Commissioned Officers or soldiers of Our Army, who may be placed under their orders".

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In March, May and June, 1879, thirty-five Conductors of Stores were appointed, viz, sixteen from the Royal Artillery and two from the Royal Engineers, while the remaining seventeen were already serving with the Ordnance Stores Branch of the first Army Service Corps which became the Ordnance Stores Corps in September 1881.

The title Conductor of Supplies was abolished in 1892 and that of Staff Sergeant Major 1st class substituted. A Conductor, a Master Gunner 1st class, and another according to the date of their promotion or appointment, or by Corps precedence if promoted or appointed on the same day.

From 1879 to 1897 there is no reference to badges of rank for Conductors and Sub-Conductors, but on 20 February 1897, an official minute records the following, "Badges for Conductors, Army Ordnance Corps, for wear with khaki drill - various proposals put forward, i.e. crown, crown with laurel wreath, officers shoulder straps, VR, officers field cap badges - but nothing definite decided". On 11 July, 1900, however, it was decreed that Army Ordnance Corps Conductors and Sub-Conductors would in future wear distinguishing badges, viz, crown in wreath, gold on scarlet for Conductors and crown gold large on scarlet for Sub-Conductors. These were obviously full dress badges.

It would appear that by 1898 Sub-Conductors had been raised to Senior Warrant Rank because in the clothing regulations for that year they are bracketed with Conductors and shown as having no badge. There seems to be no direct evidence as to when the practice started, but from 1898 to 1909, Conductors and Sub-Conductors wore gorget patches on khaki drill, the patches being dark blue edged with 1/8 inch scarlet material. For some years therefore these Warrant Officers wore both rank badges and gorget patches on khaki drill frocks.

In 1901 the crown within a wreath was officially introduced as the badge for the Conductor, Army Ordnance Corps and the Staff Sergeant Major 1st Class, Army Service Corps. For some inexplicable reason the Sub-Conductors had to wait till 1904 for their badge, i.e., the large crown, to be introduced. Following the introduction of the rank of Warrant Officer Class 11 in February, 1915, there appeared an army order specifying the badges to be worn by Warrant Officers Class 1 and 11. In this order, the Conductor wore the crown and wreath, while the Sub-Conductor wore the Royal Arms. It was not until October, 1918, however, that the badges of rank question was settled, viz, for a Conductor the Royal Arms and Wreath, and for the Sub-Conductor the Royal Arms, as it is today.

So it will be seen that in early days the title Conductor meant a person who "conducted" persons or things from place to place. Since 1879, however, the Conductor in the Army has held a senior and responsible position, particularly in the Ordnance Corps, where he has exerted an influence as a pillar of knowledge and strength to the Ordnance Officer and to the young man making his career in the ranks of the Corps.

MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE

The earliest recorded mention of the appointment of Master-General of the Ordnance in the Canadian Militia was when, in 1904, the office of Director-General of the Ordnance was merged into a new Branch of the MGO which also embraced the Directorate of the Artillery and the Directorate of Engineer Services. This followed by almost 500 years the original appointment in the British Army, when in 1417, the "Master of Ordnance" succeeded the "Attiliator".

Officers holding this appointment in recent times and connected with the Ordnance Corps were:

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Victor Sifton Esq., CBE, DSO - 1 December 1940
Major General JH MacQueen - 1 July 1945

The Ordnance Directorate at Defence Headquarters in Ottawa was, under various designations, a component until 1936 of the Quartermaster-General Branch. Not until then did it fall within the purvey of the MGO, where it remained until its re-absorption into that of the Quartermaster-General Branch in 1947 when the MGO Branch ceased to exist.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS SCHOOL

The first RCOC School of Instruction was established in Ottawa, Ontario, in 1923.

Three years later the School was moved to Winnipeg where it functioned for thirteen years. On the organization of the CASF in 1939 the School became A-21 Training Centre located at Barriefield, Ontario. Finally in the Fall of 1945 the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps School was established within the Longue Pointe Garrison, Montreal, where it has remained to date.

The school provides Corps and specialist training for all RCOC personnel; specialist training for military and civilian personnel of other Corps of the Army and the RCN, the RCAF, and other government departments; and a two year course in academic and military subjects for soldier apprentices.

In addition to training, the School studies, develops, and reviews doctrine and procedures dealing with all phases of ordnance services. Prepares Army trade specifications, standards, trades tests, new Canadian Army Manuals of Training and amendments to existing publications, and conducts user trials. Established within the School are model stores depots and unit quartermaster stores depots and unit quartermaster stores complexes designed for use as training aids as field centres for current and proposed ordnance procedures.

While not an integral part of the RCOC School, the Joint Services Packaging School is located with the RCOC School, and the Commandant of the RCOC School is responsible for its administration. The Joint Services Packaging School trains officers and men of the RCN, the Army and the RCAF, civilians employed with the three services and selected civilians from industry, in the latest methods of preserving and packaging military stores.

PATRON SAINT - SAINT BARBARA

Saint Barbara, whose name-day is marked as 4 December, is the patron saint of the RCOC as well as all artillerymen. The history of Saint Barbara carries us back to early third century of the Christian era-the scene being variously given as Heliopolis in Egypt, or Nocomedia in Bithynia. The legend was developed by the Crusaders.

Barbara, a maiden of singular beauty and of lofty and noble disposition, yearned to condemn the false gods of her parents and secretly embraced Christianity. Because of this, her father imprisoned her in a dungeon and denounced her to the Roman proconsul Martian. Martian, after fruitless endeavours to persuade her to sacrifice to the gods, inflicted on her cruel tortures before giving the order for her execution by her father. Thereon befell a fearful tempest with thunder and lightning; fire from Heaven descended upon the cruel father, consuming him utterly, while a second flash reduced Martian to a heap of ashes !

Hence, in later days, the martyr was invoked against lightning or other forms of sudden death, and she was endowed in the popular mind with power over thunder and lightning and fiery elements.

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St. Barbara became Patroness of Chivalry, holding a place equal with her contemporary and fellow martyr, St. George, the Patron Saint of England. She represented the active and warlike, as opposed to the contemplative life. She inspired the virtues of fortitude and constancy and was Patroness of the Man-at-Arms and the Knight. But she stood for wisdom as well as courage, resembling in this her prototype of the old Greek myth.

St. Barbara, then, was Patron Saint of Chivalry and Knighthood. An important office on the establishment of the Knight was that of the Armourer. It was indeed the duty of the Esquire or aspirant to Knighthood to look after his knight's armour. Armourer's and armour, therefore, came under her patronage. Here is a link between the Saint and a section of the Corps, and hint of the high honour attached to this calling in the days of chivalry.

On the invention of gunpowder and the introduction of Ordnance, the commonfold saw something uncanny in the hidden death that darted flaming and roaring from the cannon's mouth; man had somehow unsurped power over thunder and lightning! This conception brought guns, gunpowder and other explosives, and the arsenals where they were stored, under the patronage of St. Barbara. She naturally became also protectress of all who were connected with guns, of the gunsmiths from which honourable craft the Armament Artificers are lineally descended, and of gunners. To this day the gunners' rooms in French battleships are called after her, "St. Barbe", and her name-day, the 4th of December, is a festival among French gunners.

Thus the legend, attributes, and medieval cult of St. Barbara carry implicitly in them the name and origin, the personnel, the material supply, and the buildings of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

Corps Chapel

On 4 Dec 64 a unique religious ceremony was held at the Longue Pointe Garrison Protestant Chapel of St. Andrew when it became the RCOC Protestant Chapel and was re-designated the Chapel of St. Barbara. At the same time a stained glass window depicting the Patron Saint was offered by the 25 COD Unit Fund and dedicated by the Command Chaplain.

DEPOT

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

THE ROYAL CANADIAN ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

FORMATION

1. Although the formation of the Corps of the Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was authorized by the Canadian Government for February 1st, 1944, the actual birthday of the Corps of the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers RCEME is taken as May 15th, 1944, the date on which personnel were actually first posted to the new Corps and its organization in effect came into being. Between the date of its authorization and its birth, the prefix "Royal" was added to the title, parallel to the granting of the Royal prefix to the corresponding corps in the British Army, the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

EARLY HISTORY OF MAINTENANCE

2. In spite of the comparatively recent birth of this Corps, the work of maintenance and repair of technical military equipment has been necessary as long as armies have had equipment of this nature. The complexity of this technical equipment has, of course, differed through the ages, from the stone-headed thong-bound club of the caveman to the present day intricate and highly specialized "tank" with its numerous automatic and semi-automatic weapons and its complex communication system, perhaps also fitted with a radar set to see at night or through a smoke screen.

ASSIZE OF ARMS

3. One of the earlier notations in British History of the maintenance of arms was in the reign of Henry 11 in the Assize of Arms of 1181 which attempted to lay down scales of equipment for the army and made each man responsible for the upkeep of his own equipment. A little over a hundred years later an Attillator was appointed to provide and maintain "engines of war" such as slings, battering rams, etc., owing to the increase in their size, quantity and complexity. The invention of the cannon within the next fifty years increased the work of this official who became known as the "Master of our Works, Engines, Cannons and other kinds of Ordnance for War". The restoration of Charles 11 to the throne in 1660 brought with it the formation of the first units of a regular army and soon necessitated the appointment of a Master-General of Ordnance. It should be noted that there was a Master-General of Ordnance appointed for the Canadian Army during the late war, RCEME is an off-shoot of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, and the corps in the United States Army corresponding to RCEME is known as the Ordnance Corps.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE

4. Following the appointment of the Master-General of Ordnance, a Board of Ordnance was created in 1683 consisting of five principal officers, one of whom was atechnical officer known as the Surveyor General. The Surveyor General may be considered to be the fore-runner of the present head of the Corps of REME in the British Army, on which the present organization of RCEME in the Canadian Army is based.

Ordnance Corps

5. With the setting up of government arsenals or factories for the manufacture of small arms and guns in the United Kingdom during the last century, there was very close co-operation between the operation of these arsenals, a technical business, and the provision, supply and maintenance of equipment for the British Army. Thus, arsenals taken over by the Ordnance Board were supervised by an Inspector of

.../2

Small Arms. In 1858 a Corps of Armourer Sergeants was formed to carry out repairs to rifles, etc, and in 1882 the Corps of Artificers was formed to repair artillery equipment. These were later transferred to the Ordnance Store Corps, which eventually became the Army Ordnance Corps, in which armourers and armament artificers were the principal mechanical tradesmen.

Ordnance Mechanical Engineers

6. At that time civilian mechanical engineers were commissioned in the Army and appointed Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery they may be regarded as forerunners of the present Electrical and Mechanical Engineer Officers in the British and Canadian Armies. These Inspectors were later also absorbed by the Army Ordnance Corps, being renamed Ordnance Mechanical Engineers in 1923.

WORLD WAR 1

7. The first element for the repair of equipment of a division in the field appeared in the South African War, but during the First World War the vast increase in mechanization led to a tremendous demand for personnel for maintenance and repair. Each of the main users of technical equipment, the Army Service Corps, the Royal Engineers and the Royal Tank Corps, tended to create its own repair system as there were none organized, except for the Royal Artillery who relied to a great extent on the Army Ordnance Corps which had formed workshops to support field units. This resulted in there being four different repair systems in operation at the end of the War leading to duplication in tools and workshop machinery and a heavy demand for tradesmen out of proportion to the total work involved.

Reorganization

8. During the period following the First World War the major part of these four separate functions, except for the repair of Army Service Corps vehicles, was consolidated under the Army Ordnance Corps copying an organization set up by the Royal Tank Corps which had proved very successful in the repair of tanks. At the end of the War there had been a very strong recommendation for the formation of a separate corps of mechanical engineers, this was rejected during the financial retrenchment after the war on the grounds of expense.

9. Under the new organization the Army Ordnance Corps was divided into two branches, one for stores, one for mechanical engineering, both within the same administrative organization, the stores branch at first having the main responsibilities for adminstration. As the mechanization of the army progressed, the engineering branch expanded more and more until in 1937 it amounted to a separate organization within the Corps. At the same time other corps of the army had been forced to expand their own repair organizations with the increase in mechanization and the technical equipment used. This again resulted in duplication of both tradesmen and workshop equipment.

WORLD WAR 11

Beveridge Report

10. With the outbreak of war in 1939 this duplication of effort was found to be too much because of the shortage of skilled labour, both in Great Britain and in Canada. As a result, in Britain a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Sir William Beveridge to investigate the problem. This committee recommended that a separate corps of electrical and mechanical engineers be formed to absorb the electrical and mechanical repair functions of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and certain specified functions of the Royal Army Service Corps and the Royal Engineers. This recommendation was implemented officially by the British Army in October 1942 by the formation of the Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers commonly called REME. The Canadian Army existing in Britain at that time reorganized along the same lines, absorbing certain personnel from the Royal Canadian Engineers and the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps into the Royal Canadian Ordnance

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Corps Engineering, but did not actually form a new Corps until May 1944.

Canadian Army Overseas

11. The change over in the Canadian Army Overseas took place in January 1943 without much outward change in appearance, but on using the British organization of REME and with the change in name of technical tradesmen from privates to craftsmen, there was an improvement in the morale of the RCOC (E) elements and they tackled with renewed vigour their immediate task of keeping rolling the Canadian Army units in England, who were busy training for the invasion of Sicily, Italy and France.

12. The new British corps of REME received its first campaign tests in Egypt at the Battle of El Alamein and the subsequent battles in North Africa, proving the value of its inception many times in the long chase across the continent. The first major test for the new Canadian organization came to the RCOC (E) elements with the First Canadian Corps in the Italian campaign, where valuable lessons were learned on the repair and recovery of equipment under difficult conditions.

RCEME

13. These lessons were passed back to the remaining Canadian troops in Great Britain (The First Canadian Army, so that when the Allied Forces struck with the landings on the Normandy coast on June 6th 1944, the new corps of the Royal Canadian Electical and Mechanical Engineers (RCEME), which had come into being on May 15th 1944, was able to play its full part in keeping our equipment in operating condition. As the repair units of RCOC (E) had been operating on the organization to be used on the change-over to the new Corps, the actual change was made quietly without a hitch. At the same time a corps badge was taken into use, consisting of a shield representing the basic divisions of the type of maintenance work carried out - armament, vehicles and telecommunications, surrounded by the heraldic wreath of victory and surmounted by the Royal Crown. The Corps colours, blue, yellow, and red, were derived from the three Corps which contributed to the formation of RCEME; blue for RCOC (E), yellow for RCASC and red for RCE.

Normandy

14. Due to the distance back to the bases in Great Britain with all its capacity for manufacture, the Corps was called upon at times to carry out large programs of manufacture or modification of war materiel with its mobile workshop equipment. A major undertaking was the conversion of a large number of self-propelled guns or tanks into infantry personnel carriers, "Kangaroo", which involved the removal of the guns with which they were equipped and the cutting, fitting and attaching of additional armour plate to these vehicles under field conditions. In addition, there was only a very limited time to carry out the work, as these "Kangaroos" were an innovation and were to be used in the surprise drive against the enemy with the object of breaking through the strong enemy defences on the Caen-Falaise road. The "manufacturers" proved their mettle; the job was completed a day ahead of schedule, and the new equipment aided greatly in making the first phase of the Operation "Totalize" completely successful.

The Break Out

15. As the Allied Forces advanced further towards the Rhine after the breakout from the Normandy beachhead, the strain on the Army's transport became more and more intensified, and the repair and maintenance of equipment became so much more vital if the Army's progress was not to be brought to a halt. Every possible vehicle was used to haul gasoline, food and ammunition to the front line troops so that they could keep up with the retreating German army. It was the main task of RCEME to prevent any stoppage of this flow of supplies due to the breakdown of mechanical equipment, and in this way they were fully successful.

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Consolidation

16. During the winter months of 1944-45 the Allies consolidated their position for the assault across the Rhine and the attack on Germany itself. This was a busy period for all RCEME units, involving a large program of repair and overhaul of equipment worn out and damaged during the battles of the summer and the fall. Base workshops were set up at key points behind the Army and large scale operations on tire repair were used to make up for the shortage of rubber which threatened at one time to bring the Allies to a halt. To do this, large civilian plants were taken over and organized for the requirements of the Army with RCEME officers and non-commissioned officers in the key positions to direct the work and output.

Operation Goldflake

17. In another area, during February and March of 1945, 1st Canadian Corps, complete with full equipment, moved by sea from Italy to Marseilles, and thence by road to concentration areas in Belgium preparatory to rejoining First Canadian Army in Holland. This move by road, a distance of about 700 miles, was carried out without the loss of a vehicle, any breakdown on the way, if given up by the owner unit as beyond their capabilities, was either repaired or towed to a repair point by RCEME recovery elements and set on the road again. This achievement enabled 1st Canadian Corps to add its full complement of trained personnel and equipment to the final task ahead.

Crossing of Rhine

18. During the crossing of the Rhine and the last days of the conflict, RCEME facilities were fully extended and the repair units were rarely left in a single location for more than a very short period. Their main task was to prevent any delay of essential supplies to the forward troops due to mechanical breakdown of transport or road blockage along the extended lines of communication. In the winter months nothing had been spared to put everything in the very best mechanical condition for this last effort, and in the final victory the new corps played its full part.

Victory

19. After the defeat and surrender of the enemy, RCEME assisted in the immediate task of disarming the capitulated and surrendered forces and in the initial phase of diverting captured enemy equipment to essential civilian channels and to Allied Forces who had been liberated in Belgium and Holland. Soon after the surrender, the Canadian Army in Europe was divided into two portions, one of which was to remain in Germany as part of the Army of Occupation for a year; the other major portion was withdrawn into Holland and Belgium to await return to Canada and discharge. The RCEME portion of the Canadian Army Occupation Force maintained the normal role of repairing the equipment in use, while the RCEME units in Holland and Belgium assisted in the sorting of all the guns, vehicles and equipment turned in by units preliminary to their return to Canada. Much of this equipment was turned over to the Belgians and the Dutch so that they could have equipment with which to train their armies. This involved the checking of the equipment to see that it was in working order, and also required giving instruction on its operation, maintenance and repair to the future users. In addition to this, RCEME units and personnel were involved in a scheme to aid in the rehabilitation of personnel from other corps by instructing in trades training preparatory to getting back into civilian life.

CANADA

20. In Canada itself in the years 1945 and 1946, the tempo of training of tradesmen in the Corps did not slacken. There was still the War in the Pacific to finish off, and when this was completed on the surrender of the Japanese, there remained the tremendous task

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of overhauling equipment and preparing it for storage in case of some operational need of the future. Besides this task there was the role of maintaining and repairing the equipment used by the peacetime Canadian Army, which was planned to be a small highly trained and highly mechanized force which could be used for emergency purposes or as the nucleus for a full army in the field. In the years since the Second World War equipment has grown even more complex, so that for example, one piece of equipment may require keeping in operation 800 electronic tubes without any one of which a battery of guns may be useless.

THE COLD WAR

21. Since that time plans have had to be changed due to the deterioration of international relations between the democracies of the West and the countries behind the Iron Curtain. These early plans called for both soldiers and civilians to be employed in the Corps. The object was to train soldiers as a nucleus for any emergency by using them on the maintenance and repair of equipment operated for training by other corps, and to employ civilians to provide continuity and to complete the task for which insufficient soldiers were provided. The number of soldiers required has now increased considerably to provide the RCEME troops for the brigades in Korea and Germany and for the increase required in Canada to cope with the accelerated tempo of training amongst other corps.

THE RCEME SCHOOL

RCEME CORPS BADGE

1. The RCEME Corps is one of the youngest Corps in the Canadian Army, yet one of the largest.

2. The history of the Corps is contained in EME Manual General B 500; the history of the badge has not yet been printed in the manual to date.

3. The first badge was taken into wear in May 1944. It consisted of three shields representing Armament, Vehicle and Telecommunications surrounded by a laurel wreath depicting victory and surmounted by the Royal Crown.

4. In June 1949, a new badge was struck. A description of the new badge is as follows:

> "Upon a lightning flash a horse forcene gorged with a coronet of four fleur-de-lis, a chain reflexed over its back and standing on a globe inscribed with the Western Hemisphere. Above a crown upon a scroll bearing the letters RCEME."

5. On the officer's badge the lightning flash, scroll and crown are gilt, the horse and globe are silver. The badge for other ranks is similar to the officer's badge except that it is in brass and white metal.

6. The horse forcene and chain are symbols of power under control and the lightning flash of electrical engineering. The horse forcene also forms a part of the crest of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and, together with the lightning flash is intended to mark the close relationship between the Mechanical and Electrical Engineers in the army and civil life. The globe is indicative of the impact of mechanical engineering on the world generally.

DEPOT

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY PAY CORPS

The Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps is allied with the Royal Army Pay Corps of the British Army. Many of the regulations and procedures followed today in the Canadian Army with regard to the issue of and accounting for pay and allowances had their origins in the systems and procedures of the British Army.

Appearance of the "Pay Book"

In 1815 "the soldier's pocket ledger" (the pay book as we know it) was introduced in the British Army. From the use of "Thomas Atkins" as a specimen of a soldier's signature, the books themselves became known as "Tommy Atkinses" and from this the British soldier got his well-known nickname.

First Canadian Paymasters

Following the organization of the Volunteer and Service Militia of Canada in Lower and Upper Canada, District Paymasters were appointed in 1865 to the staffs of the seven districts which were formed.

Formation of Corps

At the turn of the century, representations were made by the highest military authorities for the formation of a permanent Pay Corps which would consist of a carefully trained nucleus capable of providing pay services for the Military Forces in peacetime, and wartime. As a consequence of these representations, the formation of the Canadian Army Pay Corps was authorized effective 1 Jan 1907. The corps at this date comprised 11 officers and 22 ORs.

War

At the outbreak of war in 1914, and again in 1939, the small peacetime nucleus was expanded to a very large pay system which smoothly and efficiently served the needs of armies of approximately a million men in two World Wars.

Between the Wars

In recognition of the many valuable services rendered by the corps during World War 1, the King, in 1920, graciously approved the grant of the title "Royal" to the Canadian Army Pay Corps. The following year, 1921, the present hat badge was adopted.

During the period between the wars the activities of the RCAPC was at a low level, due to rigid economies in operations and establishments.

However, in 1937, the RCAPC was reorganized on a basis which would again provide the nucleus of a well-trained military pay organization in the event of war.

1946 Re-Organization

On the coming into being of the Canadian Army Active Force, 1 Oct 1946, the RCAPC was appropriately re-organized on a basis which would, however, provide immediate facilities for the servicing of a much larger force in the event of an emergency. Authorized strength was 80 officers and 220 ORs but by 1 Oct 1952 the strength was 195 officers, 553 men and 148 civilians.

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During the wars pay books had been used overseas with servicemen in Canada being paid from pay lists. Following studies carried out in devising the pay procedure for the Canadian Army Active Force, because it had operated extremely well overseas, the pay book was adopted for use at unit level for all ranks of the Active Force.

Additional Duties

In 1949 the RCAPC accepted responsibility for accounting for non-public funds and in 1950 for the audit of travel claims. In 1951 calculation of income tax deductions was taken 100% so that no tax returns were necessary from the individual in respect of service income. In 1951, the RCAPC Training Wing was established at the Royal Canadian School of Signals, Kingston, Ont.

DEPOT

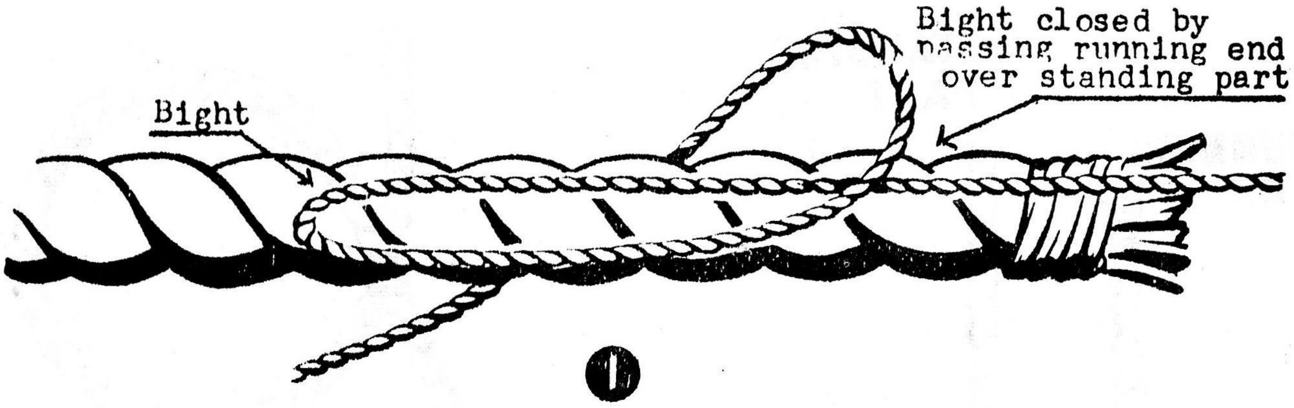
THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

RECRUIT'S HANDBOOK

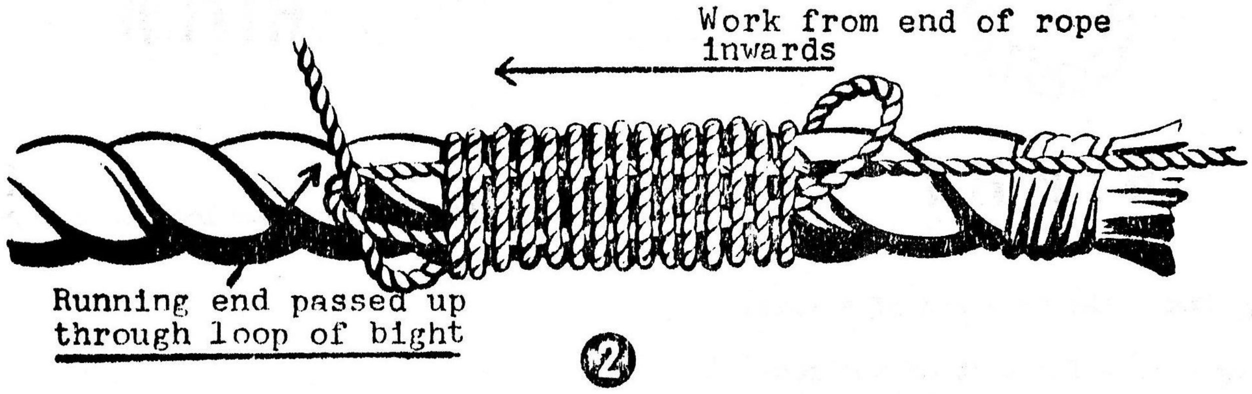
PART 111 - TRAINING

During your stay at The Depot you will be given certain precis and other written material for study or information purposes; put these in this part of your handbook.

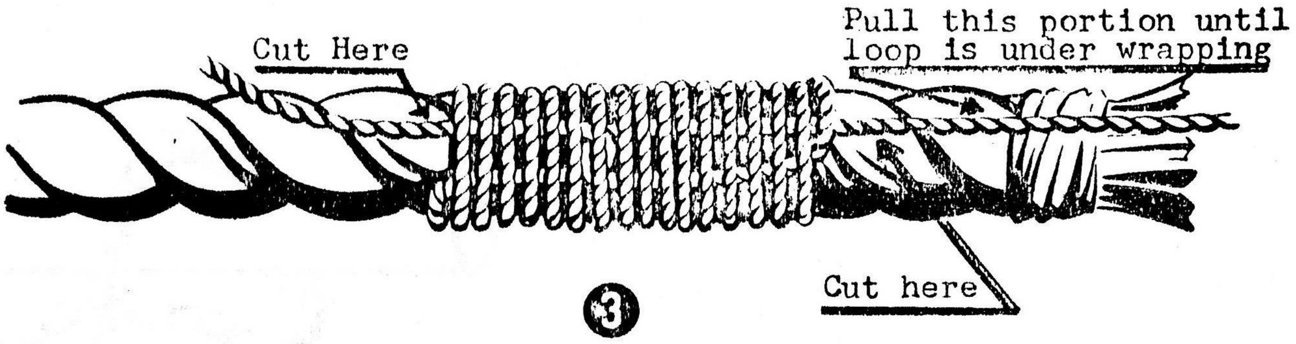
WHIPPING ENDS OF A ROPE


Bight closed by passing running end over standing part
Bight

1


Work from end of rope inwards
Running end passed up through loop of bight

2


Cut Here
Pull this portion until loop is under wrapping
Cut here

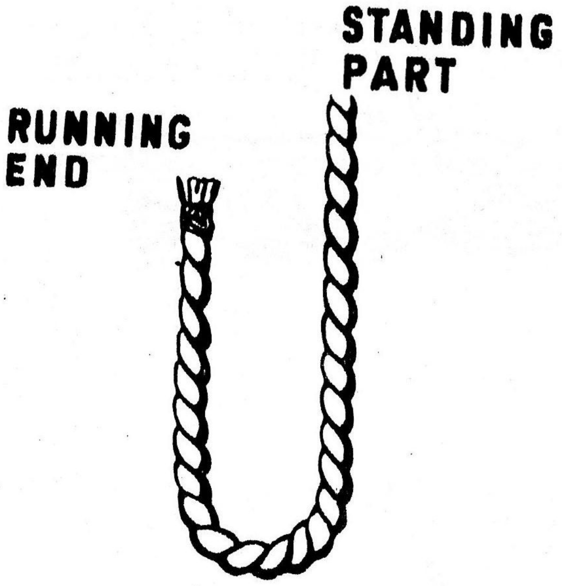
3

Step 1: With a piece of twine form a bight at the end of a rope with the open portion of the bight pointing toward the frayed end of the rope. Close the bight by passing the running end over the standing part.

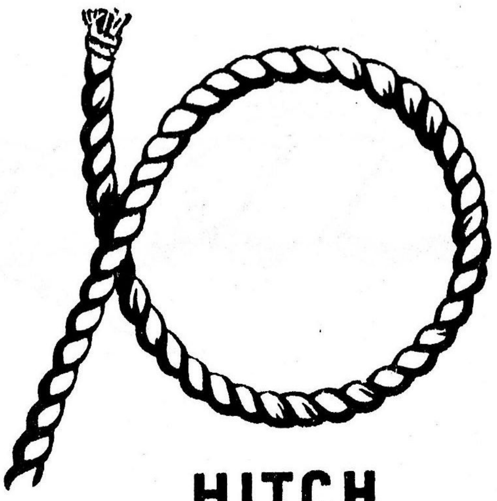
Step 2: Wrap the running end of the twine tightly around the rope working toward the loop in the bight - from the frayed end of the rope inward. Finish up by passing the running end of the twine up through the loop of the bight.

Step 3: Pull the end of the twine that is lying underneath the wrapping until the loop of the bight is pulled underneath the wrapping. When the two loops are underneath the wrapping cut off both ends of the twine that is sticking out from underneath the wrapping.

TERMS USED IN CONNECTION WITH ROPES



BIGHT



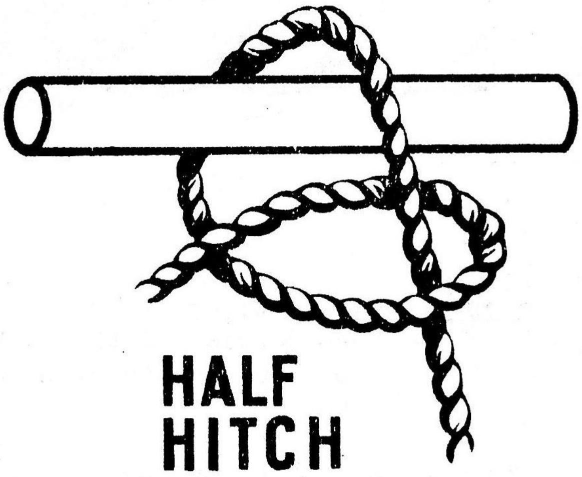
HITCH

Hitch - A closed loop on a rope.

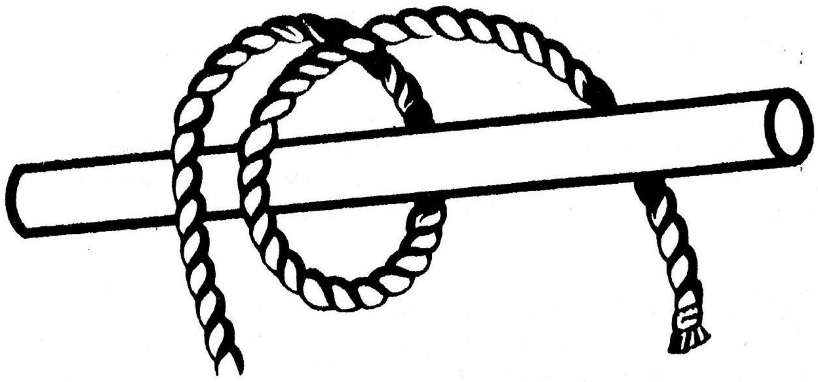
Running End - The free end of a rope.

Standing Part - The part of the rope which will take the load.

Bight - An open loop in a rope.



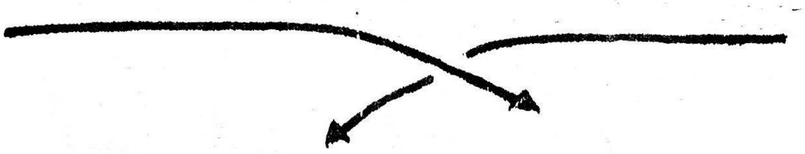
HALF HITCH



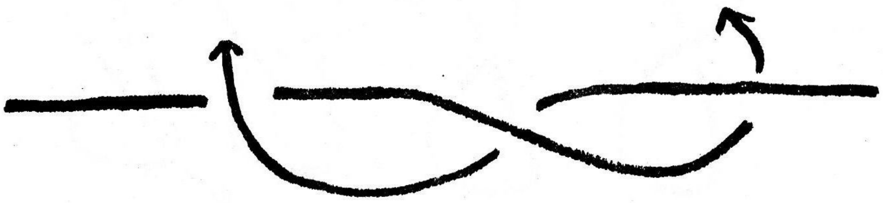
ROUND TURN

Half Hitch - A loop formed on a rope by passing the short end of a rope around a pole (or another rope) and under the standing part, so that, when pulled, one part of the rope binds the other.

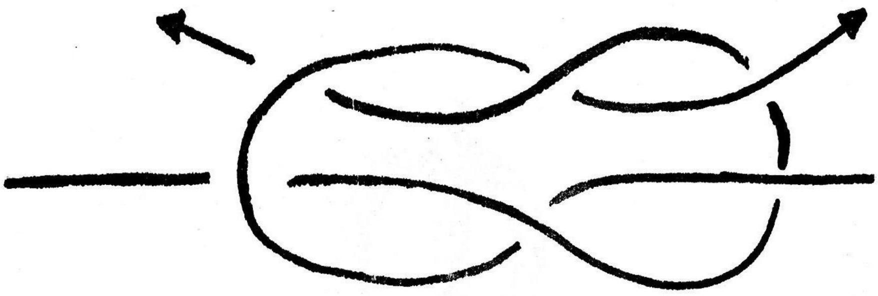
Round Turn - One complete turn of a rope round a spar or another rope.



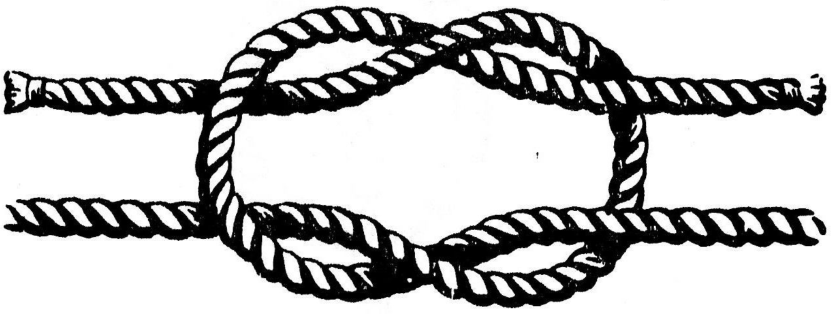
Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



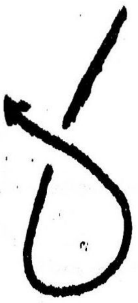
REEF KNOT

Step 1: Take one of the ropes to be joined in each hand and cross the left hand one over the right hand one.

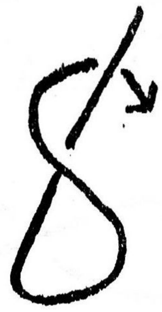
Step 2: Pass the end of the right hand one over the standing part of the left hand one. Pass the end of the left hand rope under the standing part of the right hand rope.

Step 3: Take the ends of the ropes in each hand and pass the right hand one over and under the left one. The left hand one is passed under and over the loop that is formed by the right hand rope. Study the above diagrams indicating the steps very carefully.

This knot is used for joining two ropes of equal thickness, and also used to tie triangular bandages in First Aid. It is quickly untied and is a useful knot for general purposes.



Step 1



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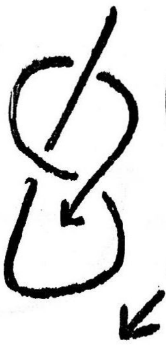
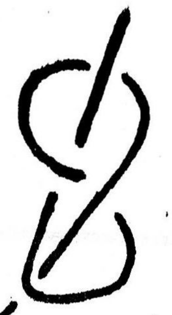


Step 3



Step 4

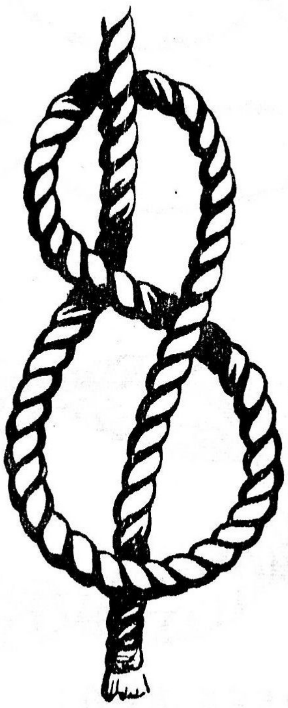


FIGURE-OF-EIGHT KNOT

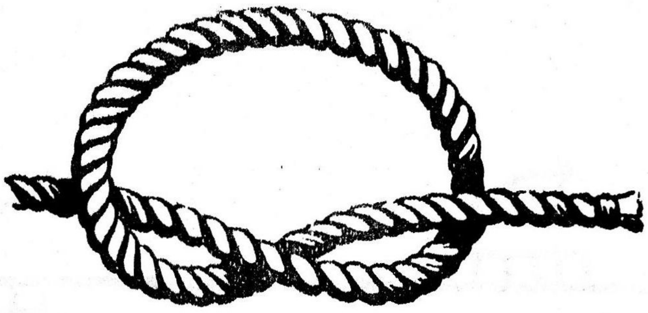
Step 1 Form a loop in the rope with the running end crossing to the left on top of the standing part.

Step 2 Pass the running end around behind the standing part from the left side.

Step 3 Pass the running end over the rope on the top of the loop.

Step 4 Pass the running end under the rope on the bottom of the loop and pull tight.

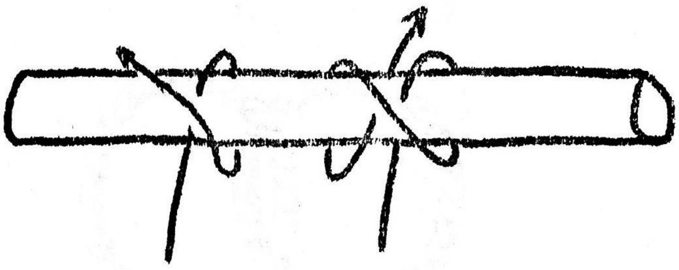
This knot is useful as a stop and is often used to prevent the end of a rope from running further through a block. It can also be used temporarily to prevent the end of a rope from fraying, when the whipping has been lost. In general it is more useful than the Thumb Knot and it is easier to undo.



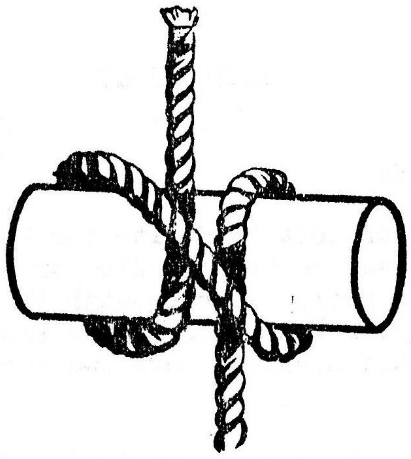
THUMB KNOT

This is a simple knot, used temporarily on the end of a rope to prevent fraying, and also used at the end of a rope to prevent it from running through a block.

To tie: form a loop, making sure the running end of the rope crosses the standing part. Then pass the running end around the standing part and up through the loop.



Step 1 Step 2

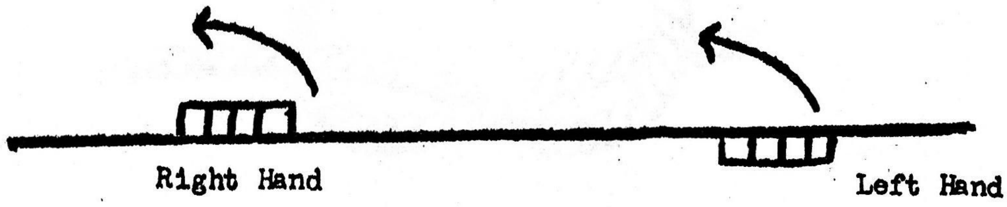


CLOVE HITCH

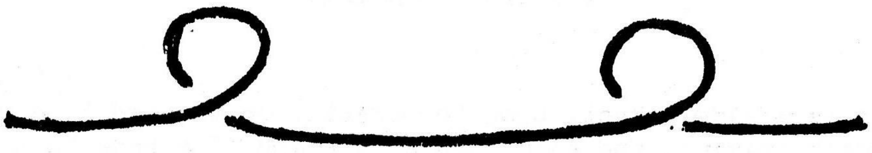
To tie at the end of a rope.

Step 1 Stand facing the pole that the knot is to be tied around and holding the rope between your body and the pole. Pass the running end over and around the pole bringing it out underneath the pole on the right side of the standing part, then to the left across the standing part.

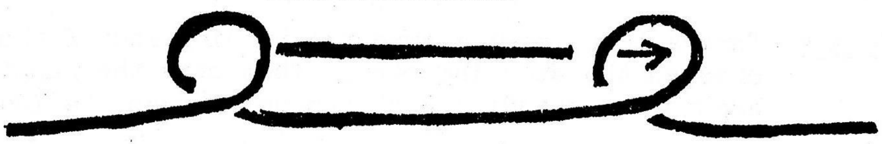
Step 2 Pass the running end over the top of the pole and bring it around underneath. Then pass the end up under the same part of the rope that crosses the standing part of the first loop. See Step 1 and carefully study the above diagrams.



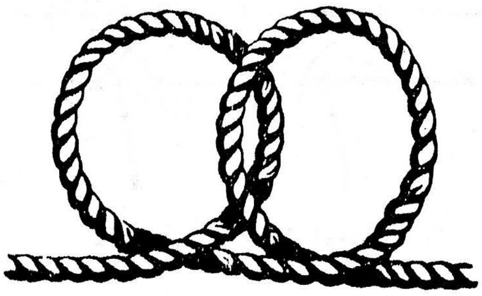
Step 1



Step 1 Completed



Step 2



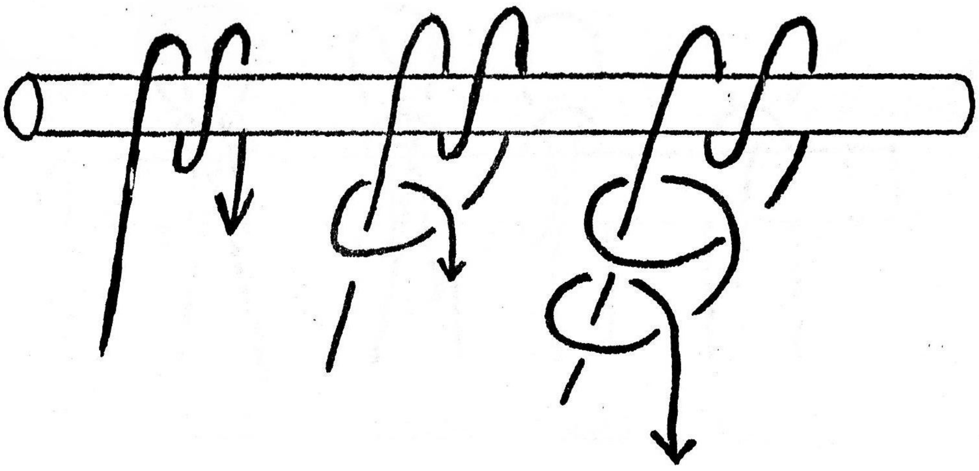
Clove Hitch

To tie in the center of a rope

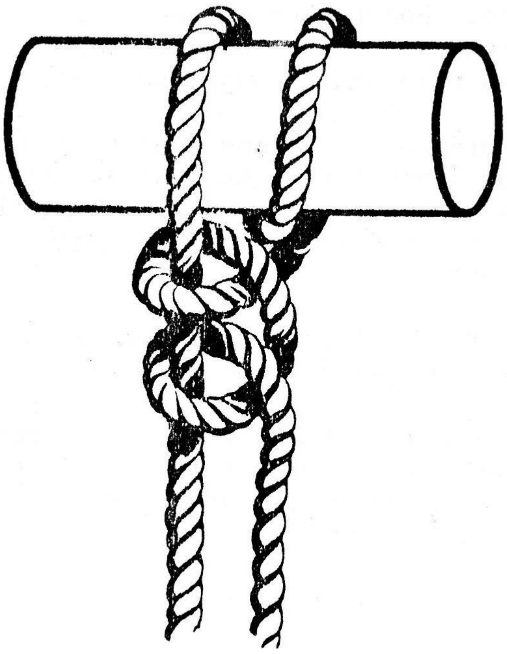
Step 1 Grasp the rope in your left hand with the knuckles up, thumb in and turn your hand over so the knuckles are down and thumb out. With your right hand grasp the rope with the knuckles down and thumb out and turn your hand over so the knuckles are up with thumb in. These actions should form two loops as indicated above.

Step 2 Put the two loops together with the loop made by the right hand in front and place both loops over the end of a pole and draw tight.

This Hitch forms the basis of many securing knots where ropes have to be made fast to spars, poles or other supports and can be used either at the end of a rope or in the center.



Step 1 Step 2 Step 3



ROUND TURN AND
TWO HALF HITCHES

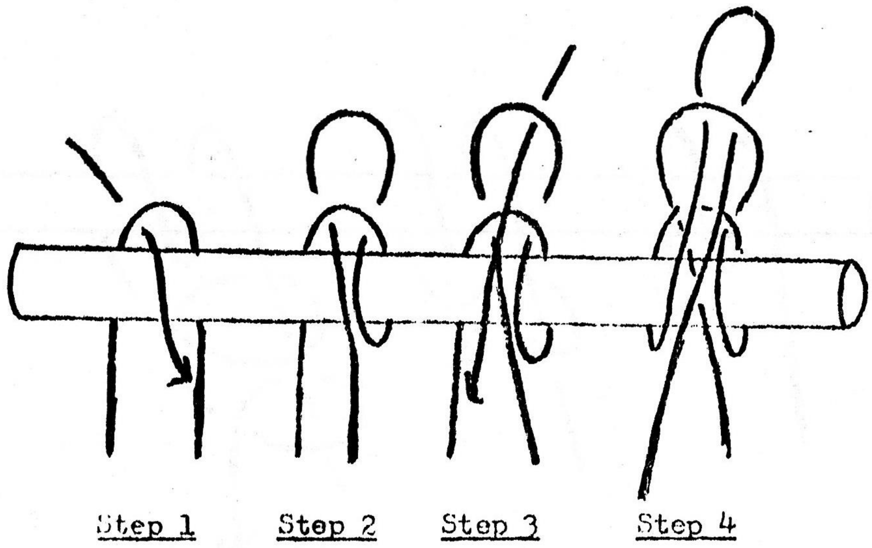
Step 1: Stand facing the pole. Wrap the rope over the top of the pole, catch it underneath and wrap it around over the top again.

Step 2: Take the running end and pass it around the standing part between the pole and the place on the standing part where the running end crosses.

Step 3: Carry out Step 2 again and pull tight.

The Round turn and two half hitches is used for securing a rope to a pole, picket or holdfast.

DRAW HITCH

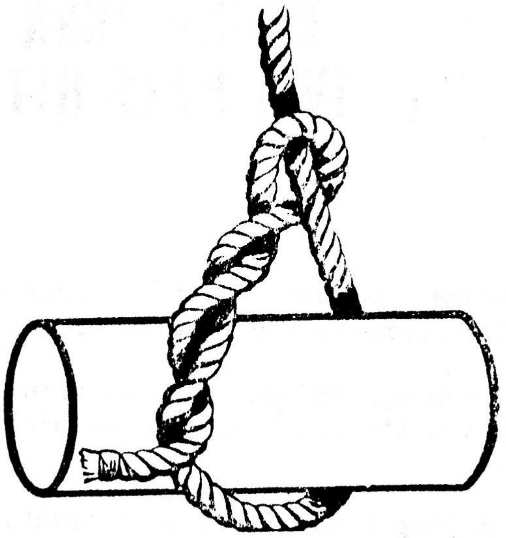


Step 1: Form a loop in the rope with the load carrying part of the rope on the left and hold it in your left hand between your body and the pole. Reach through the loop and over the pole with your right hand and grasp the left hand side of the rope and pull it over the pole and through the loop. See diagrams for Step 1 & 2.

Step 2: Reach through the second loop formed in Step 1 with your left hand and grasp the right side of the rope and pull it over the pole and through the loop. Pull on the load carrying part of the rope to tighten the hitch. To release the hitch pull on the other end.

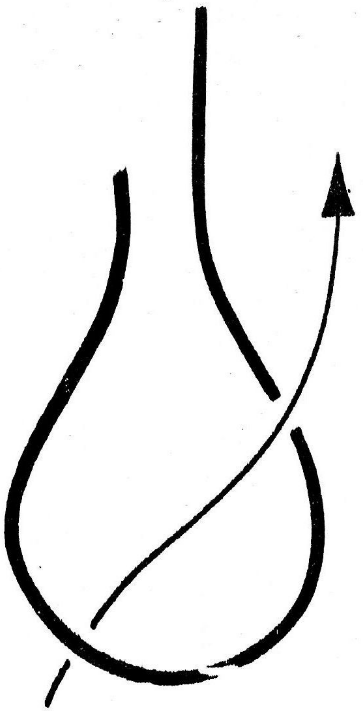
This hitch will stand a considerable strain on the standing end and yet can be easily released by jerking the free or short end.

It is useful where a rope must be released from a position that has been left, for instance, when a person lowers himself from a height and needs to recover the rope. It is not, however, considered reliable for use on a square holding.



TIMBER HITCH

This is a quickly made temporary knot used to secure a rope to a plank or pole and is formed by making a half hitch on the standing end of the rope, leaving a long end which is twisted back again round its own part of the hitch. When lifting spars, planks or poles, this hitch should be used in conjunction with a half hitch at the upper end of the object being raised.



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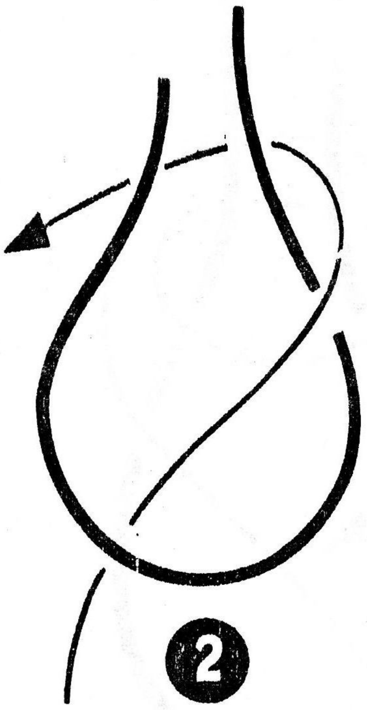

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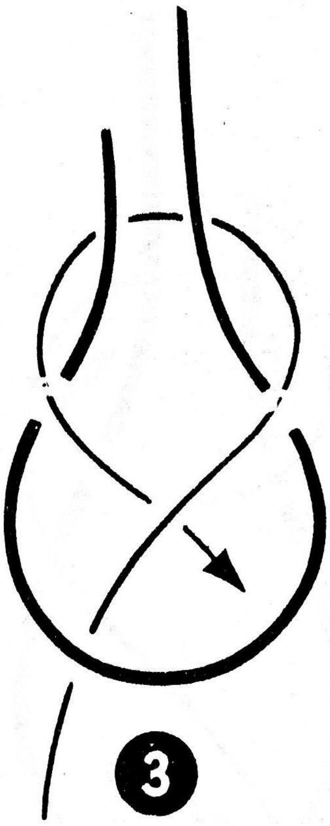

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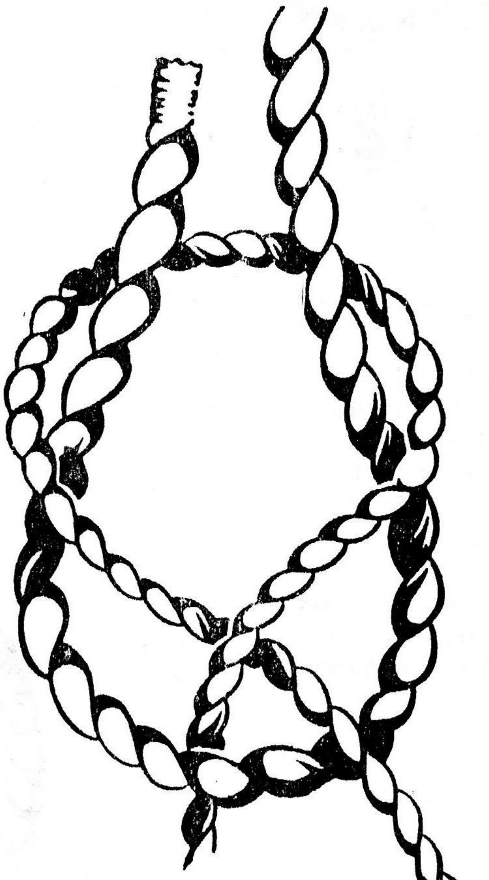


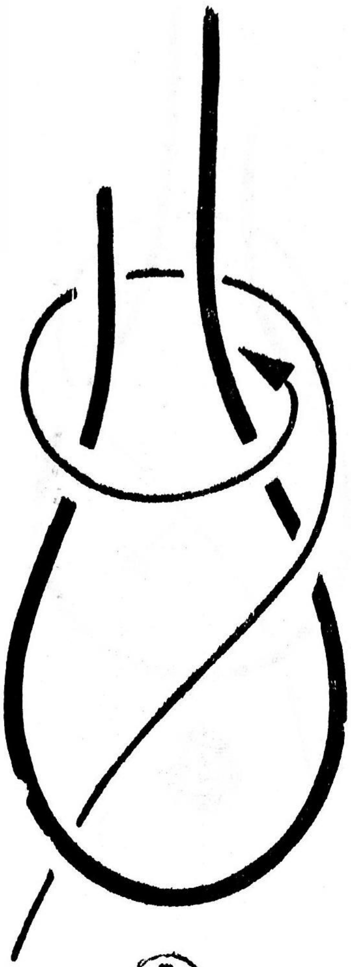
SINGLE SHEET BEND

Step 1: Form a loop in the larger rope. Pass the running end up through the loop to the right.

Step 2: Pass the running end around behind the double part of the larger rope from the right side.

Step 3: Pass the running end under the smaller rope in the center of the loop and over the right side of the loop in the larger rope.

Sheet bends are used for joining two ropes of different sizes.



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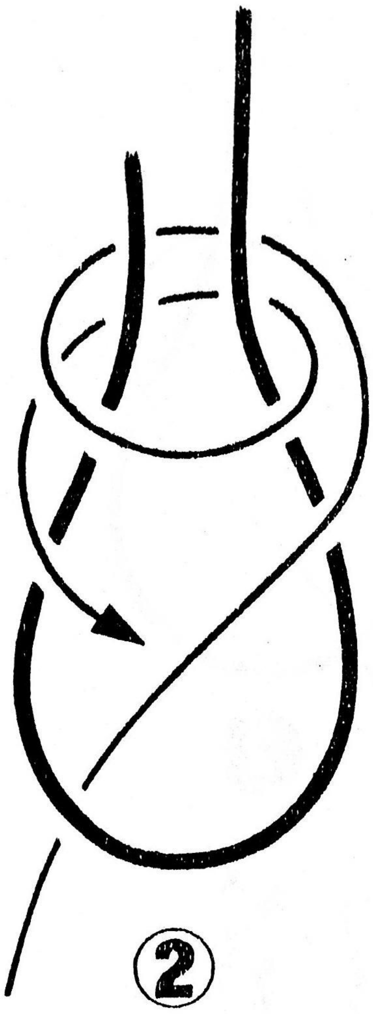

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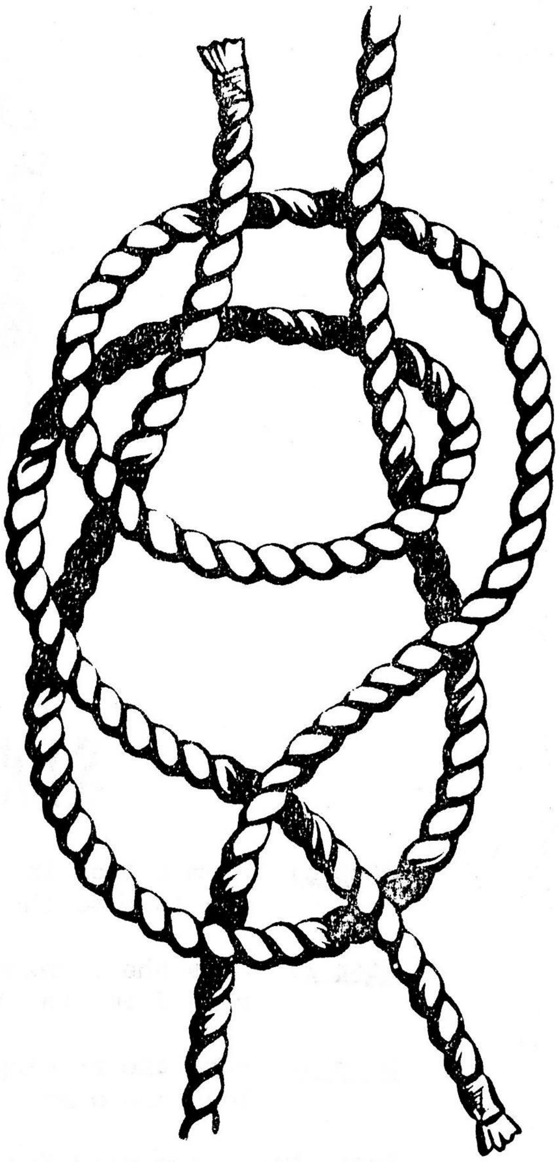
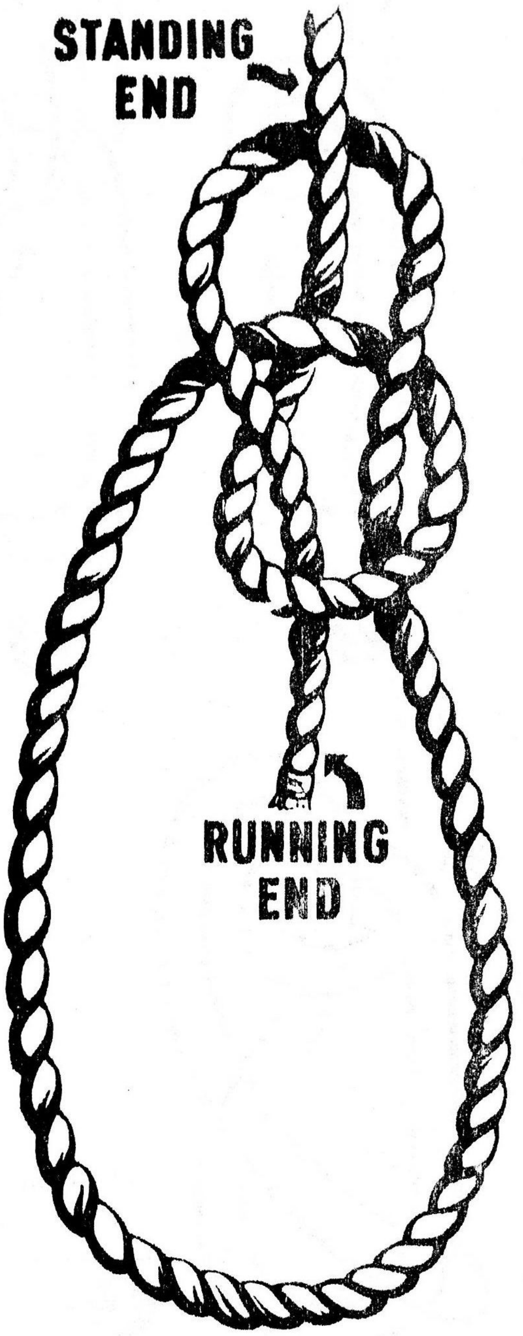
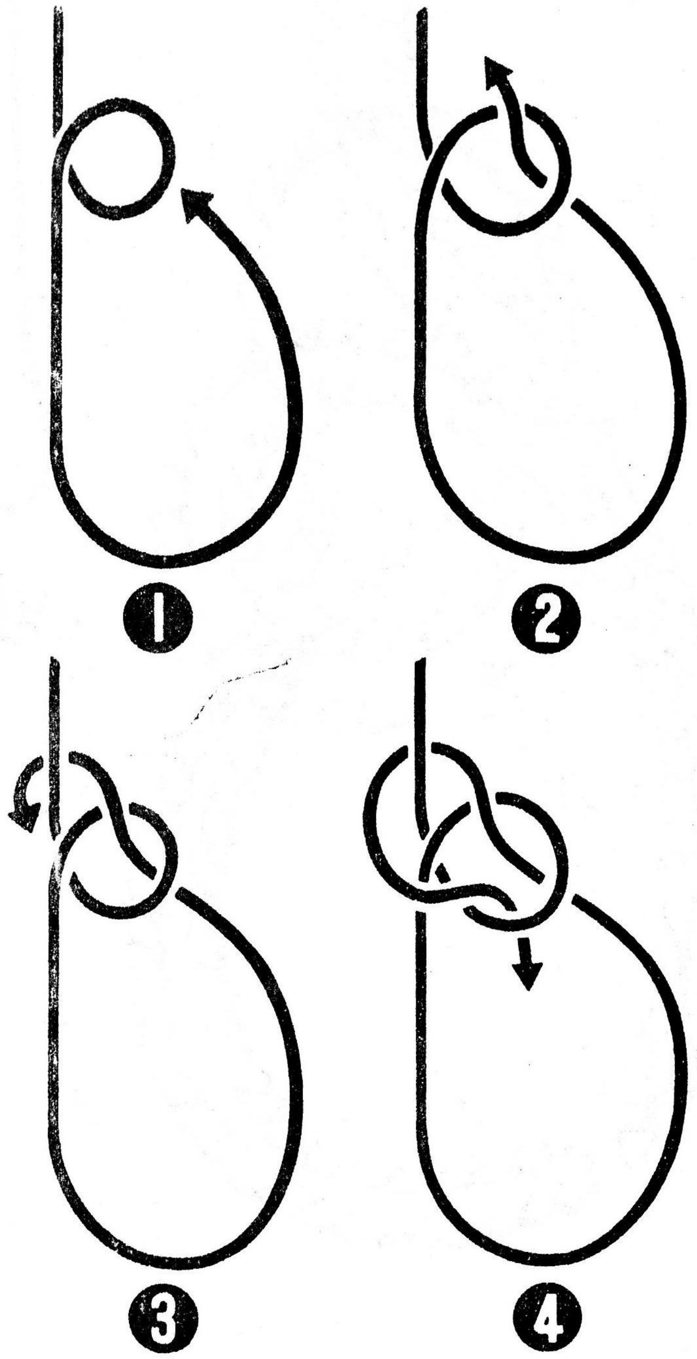
To Tie: Carry out the 1st and 2nd steps for the Single Sheet Bend and pass the running end around behind the double portion of the larger rope again before carrying out the 3rd step.

The Double Sheet Bend is more secure than the Single Sheet Bend and is used when there is a great difference in the size of the rope.



DOUBLE SHEET BEND





BOWLINE

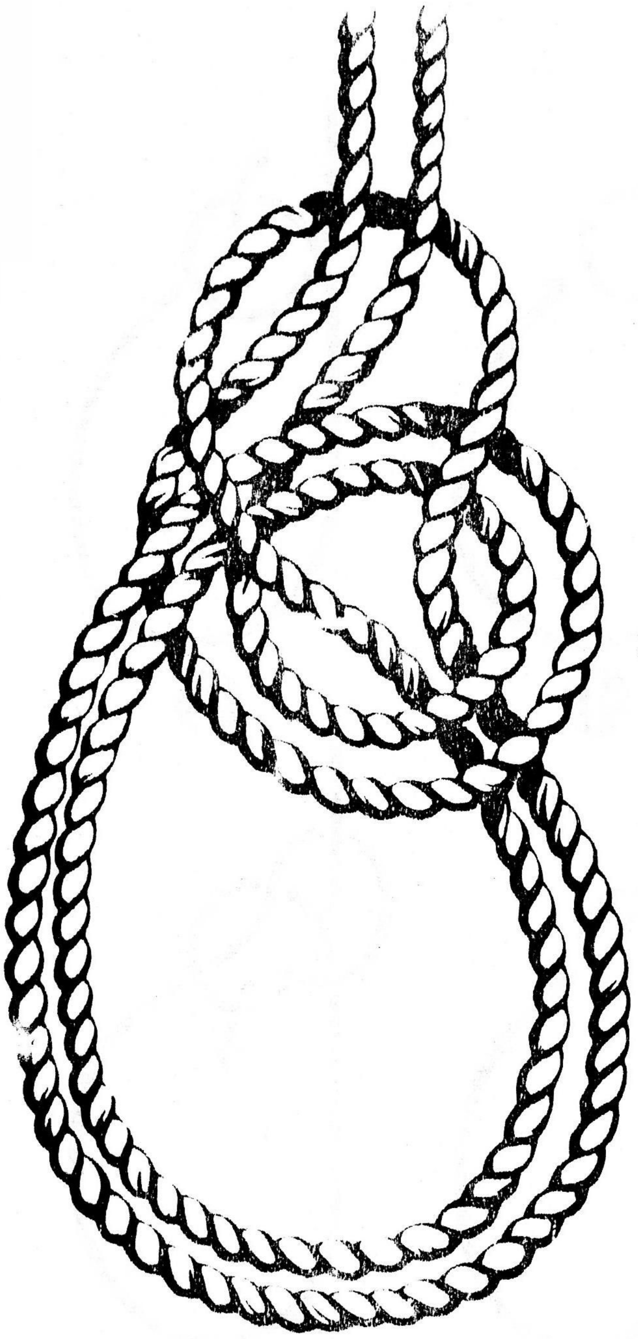
Step 1: Form a loop or figure 6 in the rope allowing sufficient rope to work with to hang down - this portion is called the "Running End".

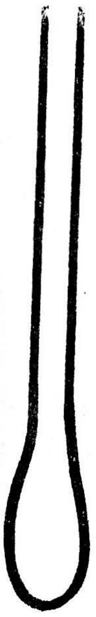
Step 2: Hold the figure 6 in your left hand with your thumb over the join of the figure 6 to hold it in place. Take the running end in your right hand and run it up through the loop. This action and the next two steps are often referred to as "A rabbit coming up the hole and walking around the tree and going back down the hole".

Step 3: Pass the running end around the standing portion of the rope.

Step 4: Pass the running end down through the figure 6 and slowly tighten the knot.

This forms a non-slipping loop at the end of a rope and is a most useful anchoring knot. It may also be used for lowering, raising, or dragging purposes and for attaching a rope to a person as a life line.





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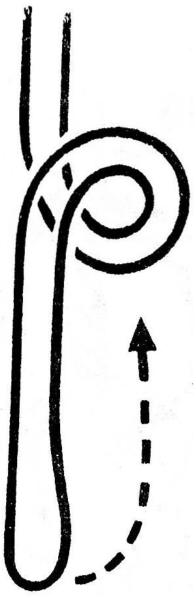

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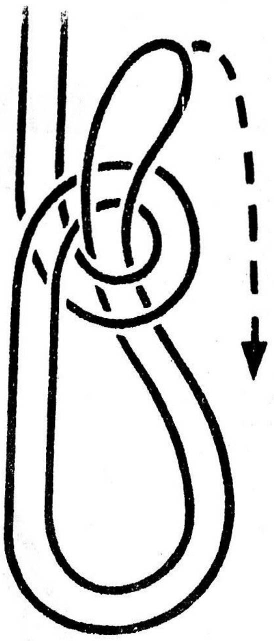

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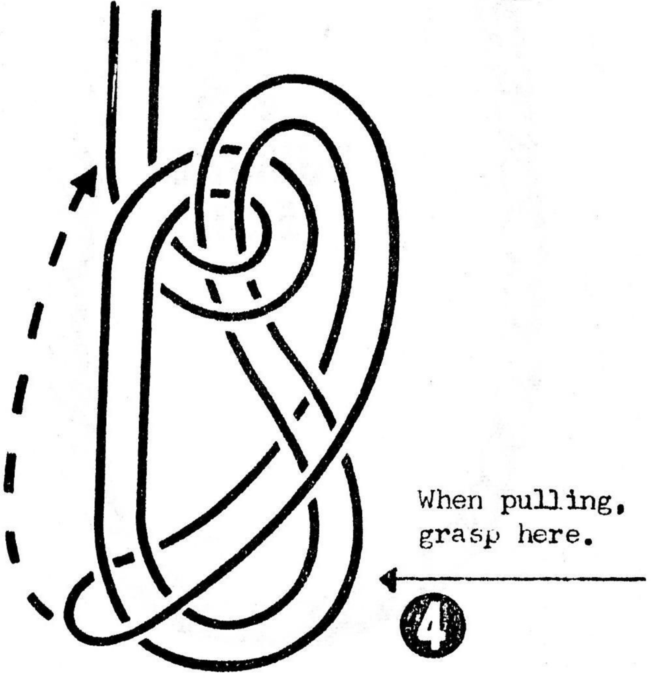

When pulling, grasp here.

④

BOWLINE-ON-A-BIGHT

Step 1: Double your rope.

Step 2: Form a loop or figure 6 as in tying a bowline. This knot is similar to the ordinary bowline except all ropes are double.

Step 3: Pass the free or running end up through the loop, as in tying a bowline.

Step 4: Bring the free or running end toward you, drop it, and bring the two loops through it, pulling on the two ropes which form the right side of the loop. This will draw the loop which has been passed through the bight behind the loop in the double rope, forming a bowline on a bight.

This knot is most useful as a sling in raising or lowering a stretcher or ladder horizontally; can also be used as a life basket for raising or lowering a person by giving support to the chest and legs.